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**CATULLI, TIBULLI, PROPERTII  
POEMATATA SELECTA.**

**SELECTIONS FROM  
CATULLUS, TIBULLUS, AND PROPERTIUS.**

**With English Notes.**



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## PREFACE.

THE Latin poets Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius have frequently been included in the same volume, but a collection of selections from them suitable to be read with a class of young persons was thought to be required. This desideratum, it is hoped, will be supplied by the present little work, which will also endeavour to represent the present state of scholarship as regards these authors and the Latin language, both in its text and in its notes. As regards the part taken by the joint editors, it is to be stated that Mr. Sutton undertook the editorship of the selections from Catullus and Tibullus, and Mr. Wratislaw that of those from Propertius, the whole passing under the revision of Mr. Wratislaw.

In the selections from Catullus the edition of DOERING has furnished a basis for the notes, but not for the text, which is presented in a much more satisfactory state (after LACHMANN) by both ROSSBACH and Mr. ELLIS. Mr. COOKESLEY's Eton edition of selections is very rich in quotations, but his text is even less satisfactory than Doering's. In Tibullus the exhaustive edition of DISSEN (after LACHMANN) has furnished a most satisfactory basis as regards both the text and its explanation.

No one edition has been specially taken as a basis for the selections from Propertius, but those of JACOB (after



LACHMANN), HERZBERG and Mr. PALEY have been consulted for both the text and notes, and that of KUINOEL for the notes only. Several difficult passages have received new and original explanations, which it is hoped will be considered satisfactory.

The brief Biographies of the three Poets, and the Essay on the Catullian Metres are by Mr. Wratislaw. In the latter an attempt has been made so to explain the metre of the Attis or Atys in a simple manner, and so to exhibit it in a tabular form, that every line of the poem shall be capable of being scanned at once on a definite principle without difficulty.

## LIFE OF CATULLUS.

CARIUS (according to Apuleius), or QUINTUS (according to the Elder Pliny), VALERIUS CATULLUS was born at or near Verona, in the consulship of Cinna and Octavius, B.C. 87, as stated by Hieronymus in the Eusebian Chronicle. He was alive in the consulship of Vatinius, B.C. 47, after which time we lose all trace of him. His father was a friend of Julius Caesar, and Catullus himself must have possessed a fair independence, owning a villa at Sirmio, another at or near Tibur, and a yacht, which he dedicated after sailing in it from the Black Sea. Leading a gay life at Rome, he appears to have got into pecuniary difficulties, with which he endeavoured to grapple by going to Bithynia in the *cohors* or suite of the Proprætor Memmius, who, however, appears to have taken the greater portion of what was to be gained for himself, leaving but poor pickings for his subordinates.

Apuleius tells us, that the real name of his lady-love LESBIA was CLODIA, but the Claudian or Clodian gens being a very large one, it is vain to seek to identify her with the sister of Cicero's enemy, Clodius. Catullus lampooned Julius Caesar in the most insulting manner; but on his apologizing Caesar forgave the insult, invited him to his table, and continued to visit his father as before. No Latin writer but Horace (1 Sat. x. 19) speaks slightly of the works of Catullus; and he appears to do so rather from vexation at the studied depreciation of the talent of the day, which seems to

have been fashionable in his time. Nothing but the lack of a lofty ideal of life has prevented Catullus from standing at the head of all the Latin poets. As it is, he must be allowed a very high rank, both for the conception and the execution of almost every thing that he has attempted in lyric, iambic, or heroic metre. His *Atys* is unique, and unsurpassed either in his own language or any other.

## LIFE OF TIBULLUS.

**ALBIUS TIBULLUS** (his prænomen is unknown), a Roman Knight, inherited an estate at Pedom between Tibur and Praeneste, which was much reduced (see Tib. l. i. 19, 20) by confiscation during the civil wars, and in all probability the retention of a portion of it was due to the influence and exertions of his friend and patron M. Valerius Messala. The date of his birth is unknown; but he died young, and not long after Virgil, the date of whose death was B.C. 19. The deaths of the two poets were commemorated in a beautiful epigram by Domitius Marsus, which is generally printed with the works of Tibullus. It runs,—

“Te quoque Virgilii comitem non aequa, Tibulle,  
Mors iuvenem campos misit ad Elysios,  
Ne foret, aut elegis molles qui fleret amores,  
Aut caneret forti regia bella pede.”

The extraordinary aversion to war expressed by Tibullus may have been natural, or may have been assumed as an excuse for not bearing arms on the side of Augustus, whom he never condescended to flatter, although Messala

was one of Augustus's firmest supporters. Still, after the battle of Actium (B.C. 31), he followed Messala into Aquitania, and was present at the great victory of the Atax (Aude), which put an end to the insurrection. In B.C. 30 he set out with Messala for the East, but was taken ill and obliged to remain behind in Coreyra (Tib. i. 3). His first lady-love was DELIA, a word which has been conjectured to represent the Latin PLANIA in signification as well as number of syllables and quantity. A doubtful reading in Apuleius (*Apol.* 106) gives the name *Plaucia* or *Plautia*. The second book is devoted to a second lady named NEMESIS, and Horace (1 Od. xxxiii.) condoles with him on the cruelty of a certain GLYCERA, who appears more likely to have been identical with Nemesis than an altogether different flame.

Only the first two books current under the name of Tibullus are authentic. The third professes to be written by a poet of the name of LYGDAMUS, and is most properly quoted under the title of 'Pseudo-Tibullus.' This poet was born B.C. 43, the year of the siege of Mutina, 'Quum cecidit fato consul uterque pari.' His style resembles that of Propertius rather than that of Tibullus, and his sentiments are gentle and pure. The hexameter poem at the commencement of the fourth book is miserable, and cannot be ascribed to Tibullus, but some of the smaller Elegies are worthy of our poet, whose style they closely resemble.

## LIFE OF PROPERTIUS.

SEXTUS AURELIUS PROPERTIUS was a native of Umbria on the borders of Etruria, and the honour of his birth appears to lie between the towns of Hispellum and

Asisium, of which the latter must have the preference, if Lachmann's conjecture of *Asisi* for *Asis* in Prop. v. 1. 125 be admitted. Clinton places the date of his birth in B.C. 51, which would make him eight years the senior of Ovid, and yet allow them to call themselves *sodales*. Propertius appears to have been intended for an advocate, but, like Ovid, to have relinquished his profession for the practice of poetry. He was deprived of a portion of his patrimony by one of the distributions of land among the veteran soldiers, but soon attracted the notice of Maecenas by his poetical talents. His principal mistress was CYNTHIA, a native of Tibur, whose real name is said to have been HOSTIA, his entanglement with whom appears to have wasted a great portion of his life. The ambition of Propertius was to rival the later Greek Elegiac poets, and this causes many of his poems to be less attractive to modern minds than the simplicity of Tibullus. It is singular that he never mentions Horace or Tibullus, although he expresses the highest opinion of Virgil. Quintilian (x. 1. 93) says that the opinion of his day divided the palm of Elegiac poetry between Propertius and Tibullus, but that he himself preferred Tibullus. The last Elegy of the last book of Propertius is one of the most beautiful poems of antiquity. The date of his death is unknown; but he appears to have married after the death of Cynthia and left a family, a descendant of which, Passienus Paulus, a man of equestrian rank, is mentioned by Pliny the Younger (Ep. vi. 15) as a writer of elegies.

# ON THE METRES EMPLOYED BY CATULLUS.

## I.—THE GALLIAMBIC METRE, OR METRE OF THE ATTIS OF CATULLUS.

THIS has long been known in Germany, although not generally recognized in this country, to be an adaptation of the IONIC A MINORE TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. It consists of two Ionic a minore dimeters, the second of which is catalectic, thus closely resembling the Priapean metre, the last or Pherecratean half of which is identical with the first or Glyconic half, with the exception of being one syllable shorter.

The normal scheme of the metre is this (the last syllable being common, according to the usual rule):—

$\cup \cup - - | \cup \cup - - || \cup \cup - - | \cup \cup \underline{\cup}$

No complete pure Ionic a minore line occurs in the Attis, but we obtain one by piecing together the first half of line 54 and the last half of line 60.

‘Et ċār’ ōm|nĳ ādīrēm || stādĳ’ ēt gŷm|nāsīs.

The first thing to notice now is, that the *Ionic a majore* (— —  $\cup \cup$ ) is admissible in the first place of each hemistich. Hence we obtain:—

$\cup \cup - - | \cup \cup - - || \cup \cup - - | \cup \cup \underline{\cup}$   
 $- - \cup \cup | \quad \quad || - - \cup \cup | \quad \quad \underline{\quad}$

An instance of this we find in line 22,—

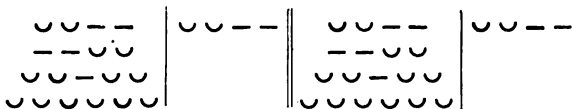
Tībīcēn ū|bī cānīt Phr̄ȳx || cūr̄vō grāv̄ē | cālāmō,

which is a pure *Ionic*, though not a pure *Ionic a minore* verse.

Secondly, we must remark the free use of resolved syllables, two short representing one long one, as in line 4, which in other respects is a pure *Ionic* line.

Stīmulātūs ī|bī fūrēntī || rābīē vāgūs | ānīmīs.

We thus obtain the following scheme:—



But we come now to the grand crux, which, added to the foregoing variations, has rendered the metre so difficult to explain, that most British metrists have given it up in despair. Between the 1st and 2nd and the 3rd and 4th *Ionic* feet there is much more frequently than otherwise an *ANACLASIS* or *fracture*, i. e. the last syllable of the one foot is run into the first syllable of the other, which is the great thing that gives the metre its peculiar and charming cadence. If we represent this by means of a fraction, taking one half of a long syllable with the first, and the second half with the second foot of a hemistich, we shall arrive at a clear representation and understanding of the case.

Let us take line 1, in the first half of which this *anacclasis* occurs at the end of an *Ionic a minore*.

Sūp̄er āltā  $\frac{\text{vēct}}{2}$  |  $\frac{\text{vēctūs}}{2}$  Attīs || cēlēri rātē | mārīā.

And line 91, where it occurs in the last half of the verse.

Dēā māgnā dē|ā Cŷbēbē || dēā dōmīnā  $\frac{\text{Dŷn}}{2}$  |  $\frac{\text{Dŷndŷmēi}}{2}$ .

N.B.—The anaclassis here occurs at the end of a *resolved* foot.

In verse 73 it occurs in both halves of the verse at the end of an Ionic a maiore.

Iām iām dōlēt | lēt quōd ēgī || iām iāmquē poe | pōenītēt.

Now let  $\frown$  represent a long syllable thus divided by an *anacsis* between two Ionic feet. In the case of the Ionic a minore foot, we obtain,—

$\cup \cup - \cup \cup \cup - - \parallel \cup \cup - \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup$

In that of the Ionic a majore,—

— — ∪  $\widehat{\cup}$  ∪ — — || — — ∪  $\widehat{\cup}$  ∪ —

We are now in a position to give a complete scheme of the metre, which will account for every line of the Attis on a definite principle.

Figure 1

## II.—GLYCONIC AND PHERECRATEAN SYSTEMS.

The Glyconic and Pherecratean metres, as well as the Priapean, which is a union of the two, must be considered together.

In Carm. xxxiv. we find a stanza of 3 Glyconic lines followed by one Pherecratean line, thus:—

(once)  $\begin{array}{c} - \\ - \\ - \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{cc} - & - \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} - \\ - \end{array} \left\} \text{ter}$



followed by—

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \cup \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \bigg| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \cup \cup \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \bigg| \cup$$
 (once)

(and once in Carm. lxi.)  $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \bigg|$

O La|tonia max|imi  
 Magna | progenies | Iovis  
 Quam ma|ter prope De|liam  
 Depo|sivit oliv|am.

In Carm. lxi. the Glyconic line is repeated four times, and the iambus never occurs at the beginning of a verse. There is a synaphea throughout every stanza, and we only once find a short syllable at the end of a Glyconic line, viz. in line 223, where 'Nosci|tetur ab om|nibŭs' is immediately followed by 'Et pu|dicitiam | suae.'

In Carm. xvii. it is hard to say whether we ought to consider the Glyconic and Pherecratean metres as forming separate verses, or as united into one long line; whether the poem should be scanned—

$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \cup \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \bigg| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \cup \cup \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \bigg| \cup \text{---} \quad (\text{Glyconic})$ 
  
 $\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \cup \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \bigg| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \cup \cup \cup \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \bigg| \cup \quad (\text{Pherecratean})$

O Co|lonia quae | cupis  
 Ponte | ludere lon|go;

or in one Priapean line:—

$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \cup \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \bigg| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \cup \cup \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \bigg| \cup \text{---} \parallel \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \cup \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \bigg| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \cup \cup \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \bigg| \cup$ 
  
 O Co|lonia quae | cupis || ponte | ludere lon|go.

In a Priapean poem ascribed to Catullus, but not generally considered to be genuine, we find the Glyconic portion of the line twice ending with a short syllable, a

licence which, if considered really to belong to the metre, would cause it to be reckoned among *asynartete* verses. As it is, however, in Catullus, the ending of the Glyconic and the beginning of the Pherecratean portions of the line are so managed as to produce the effect of an *antispast* between two choriambuses, each Priapean line possessing also a base consisting of two syllables, and an ending consisting of one syllable, and thus being half the length of the base.

### III.—THE PHALAECIAN OR HENDECASYLLABIC (ELEVEN-SYLLABLE) METRE.

The scheme of this metre as employed by Catullus is,—

— — | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪  
 ∪ — | — —\* | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪

e.g.—Passer | delici|ae me|ae pu|ellae.

Martial, Statius, and other later poets confine themselves to—

— — | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪

### IV.—THE TRIMETER IAMBIC

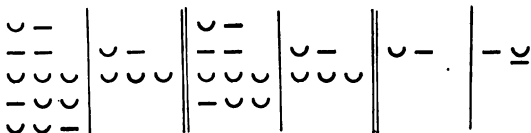
is generally *pure* in Catullus. In one poem only do we find the ordinary Trimeter Iambic of the Greek Tragedians, the rules of which are strictly observed.

### V.—THE SCAZON OR CHOLIAMBIC (LAME IAMBIC)

consists of the same number of feet as an ordinary TRIMETER IAMBIC, but a peculiar effect is given to it

\* Only in one poem.

by the last *metre* or *dipodia* consisting of an *antispast*, thus :—



The caesura is usually *penthemimeral*, less commonly *hephthemimeral*. For instance,—

**Mari|que vas||to fert | utrum||que Nep|tunus.**

## VI.—THE CHORIAMBIC OR GREATER ASCLEPIAD METRE

consists of a *base*, three Choriambi, and an *ending*, which is half the length of the base.



e.g. Carm. xxx.

**Jam te | nil miseret | dure tui | dulcis ami|culi.**

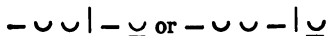
Horace, e.g. i. Od. xviii., carefully makes the end of both the first and second Choriambi coincide with the end of a word, but Catullus is not quite so strict.

## VII.—THE LESSER SAPPHIC STANZA

is identical with that of Horace, except that a trochee is admitted by Catullus in the second place as well as a spondee. The scheme is,—



followed by an Adonic verse :—



With Catullus a modified *synaphea* runs throughout the stanza, such that the last syllable of the line may be indifferently long or short before a consonant, but a vowel with or without *m* is invariably elided before another vowel at the beginning of the next line.

VIII.—The ELEGIAC Couplets of Catullus are constructed on the Greek model, and are to be compared with those in the first book of Propertius (e.g. Prop. i. 20), which are constructed on the same principle.

IX.—His HEROIC HEXAMETERS have a peculiar sweetness and charm. Their most marked peculiarity is the frequency with which a spondee in the 5th succeeds a dactyl in the 4th place. But their beauty is rather that of single lines than of a complex system, like the magnificent roll of Virgil.



# Q. VALERII CATULLI

VERONENSIS

## C A R M I N A.

### I.

Quoi dono lepidum novum libellum  
Arida modo pumice expolitum?  
Corneli, tibi : namque tu solebas  
Meas esse aliquid putare nugas  
Iam tum cum ausus es unus Itolorum 5  
Omne aevum tribus explicare chartis  
Doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis.  
Quare habe tibi quicquid hoc libelli,  
Qualecunque ; quod o patrona virgo,  
Plus uno maneat pereunte saeclo. 10

### II.

Passer, deliciae meae puellae,  
Quicum ludere, quem in sinu tenere,  
Quoi primum digitum dare adpetenti  
Et acris solet incitare morsus,

I.—1. *Quoi*] Older form of *cui*.  
2. *Arida*, &c.] The pumice stone is still used to give a suitable surface to parchment. Cf. xxii. 8, 'pumice omnia sequata.' For *arida* Lachmann reads *arido*. Coakesley quotes Servius ad Virg. Aen. xii. 587, 'licet Catullus dixerit *feminino*.'

3. *Corneli*] Cornelius Nepos probably.

6. *tribus—chartis*] 'In three books.'

8. *Quare — libelli Qualecunque ; quod o*] This, which is Ellis's reading, appears preferable. Lachmann supposes a verse to have been lost, and so reads '*Qualecunque quidem . . . patrona virgo. — quicquid — qualecunque*. The entire contents, 'all that there is of it, whatever its value.'

II.—1. *deliciae*] 'Pet.,' 'favourite.'

3. *primum digitum*] The tip of her finger.

B

Cum desiderio meo nitenti 5  
 Carum nescio quid libet iocari  
 Ut solatiolum sui doloris,  
 Credo ut tum gravis acquiescat ardor.  
 Tecum ludere sicut ipsa possem  
 Et tristis animi levare curas ! 10

\* \* \* \*

Tam gratum est mihi quam ferunt puellae  
 Pernici aureolum fuisse malum,  
 Quod zonam soluit diu ligatam.

### III.

Lugete, o Veneres Cupidinesque,  
 Et quantum est hominum venustiorum.  
 Passer mortuus est meae puellae,  
 Passer, deliciae meae puellae,  
 Quem plus illa oculis suis amabat : 5  
 Nam mellitus erat suamque norat  
 Ipsam tam bene, quam puella matrem.  
 Nec sese a gremio illius movebat,  
 Sed circumsiliens modo huc modo illuc  
 Ad solam dominam usque pipilabat. 10  
 Qui nunc it per iter tenebricosum  
 Illuc, unde negant redire quenquam.  
 At vobis male sit, malae tenebrae  
 Orci, quae omnia bella devoratis :  
 Tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis. 15  
 O factum male ! io miselle passer,  
 Tua nunc opera meae puellae  
 Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli.

5. *desiderio*] 'Object of my affections.'—*nitenti*, 'radiant.'—*Desiderium* generally means a longing for something absent or lost to us. 'Quis desiderii sit modus aut pudor Tam cari capitis.' Hor. Od. i. 24.

7. *Ut solatiolum*] Lachmann reads *Et*.

8.] For *ut tum*, other readings are *ad cum*, *et cum*. For *acquiescat*, *acquiescit* and *acquiescet*.

11. *puellae*] Atalanta, who, through stopping to pick up the

golden apples thrown down by Hippomenes, lost her race with him, and so, agreeably to the conditions of running, became his wife.

13. *zonam*] The badge of maidenhood.

III.—6, *mellitus*] 'Honey-sweet.'

10. *pipilabat*] 'Chirped.'

16. *io*] Must be pronounced here as *yo*. So, too, at the beginning of several lines in Carm. lxi.

17. *Tua—opera*] 'On your account.'

## IV.

Phaselus ille, quem videtis, hospites,  
 Ait fuisse navium celerrimus,  
 Neque ullius natantis impetum trabis  
 Nequisse praeterire, sive palmulis  
 Opus foret volare sive linteo. 5  
 Et hoc negat minacis Adriatici  
 Negare litus insulasve Cycladas  
 Rhodumque nobilem horridamque Thraciam  
 Propontida trucemve Ponticum sinum,  
 Ubi iste post phaselus antea fuit 10  
 Comata silva: nam Cytorio in iugo  
 Loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma.  
 Amastri Pontica et Cytore buxifer,  
 Tibi haec fuisse et esse cognitissima  
 Ait phaselus: ultima ex origine 15  
 Tuo stetisse dicit in cacumine,  
 Tuo imbuisse palmulas in aequore,  
 Et inde tot per impotentia freta  
 Herum tulisse, laeva sive dextera  
 Vocaret aura, sive utrunque Iuppiter 20  
 Simul secundus incidisset in pedem;  
 Neque ulla vota litoralibus diis  
 Sibi esse facta, cum veniret a marei

IV.—1. *Phaselus*] *φάσηλος*, a light bark or skiff. It seems to have been Catullus's own yacht. Inf. 19.

2. *Ait fuisse navium celerrimus*] For '*Ait se fuisse navium celerrimum*.' This Greek construction is employed by Virgil and other poets. '*Sensit medios delapsus in hostes*.' Virg. Aen. ii. 377.

13. *Amastri Pontica*] '*Quamvis Pontica pinus, Silvæ filia nobilis, iactes et genus et nomen inutile*.' Hor. Od. i. 14. 11.

15. *ultima ex origine*] '*Ex antiquissima nobilissimaque stirpe*.' Doering.

18. *impotentia*] *Impotens* = *ἀκρατής*, 'violent,' lit. 'uncontrollable.'

'Victoria impotentiores reddit.' Cic. ad Div. iv. 9. Note the lengthening of *a* in *impotentia* before *fr*. So *que* is lengthened before *tr* in Virg. Ecl. iv. 51. '*Terrasque tractusque maris*.'

21.] *pedem* = *πόδα*, the sheet or rope fastening down the lower corner of the sail. Hence, for the wind to strike both sheets, the sail must be set square to it, and the wind be right astern.

22. *ulla vota*] When in distress at sea, sailors made vows to the gods. It appears that this '*Phaselus*' had had no occasion for this act of piety on its last voyage. Cf. Horace, Od. i. 5. 15, '*Uvida suspendisse potenti vestimenta maris Deo*.'



Novissime hunc ad usque limpidum lacum.  
 Sed hæc prius fuere : nunc recondita 25  
 Senet quiete seque dedicat tibi,  
 Gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris.

## V.

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus,  
 Rumoresque senum severiorum  
 Omnes unius aestimemus assis.  
 Soles occidere et redire possunt :  
 Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux, 5  
 Nox est perpetua una dormienda.  
 Da mi basia mille, deinde centum,  
 Dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,  
 Deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum  
 Dein, cum milia multa fecerimus, 10  
 Conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,  
 Aut ne quis malus invidere possit,  
 Cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

## IX.

Veranni, omnibus e meis amicis  
 Antistans mihi milibus trecentis,  
 Venistine domum ad tuos Penates  
 Fratresque unanimos senemque matrem ?  
 Venisti. O mihi nuntii beati ! 5  
 Visam te incolumem audiamque Hiberum

24. *Novissime*] Lachmann. 'For the last time,' 'finally.' Doering reads *novissimo*, agreeing with *marei*, which may be rendered 'most distant' or 'remote.'

27. *Gemelle*, &c.] The twins Castor and Pollux were the tutelary deities of sailors. 'Sic fratres Helenæ lucida sidera.' Hor. Od. i. 3. 2.

V.—2. *Rumores*] 'Talk about us.'

4. *Soles occidere*] Similiter, Hor. Od. iv. 7. 13, 'Damna tamen celeres reparant coelestia lunæ, nos ubi decidimus,' &c. Doering.

7.] *basia* = *suavia* or *oscula*. Used also by Martial and Phædrus,

but not by the best Augustan writers.

11. *Conturbabimus*] 'Throw the account into disorder,' used of a bankrupt in Martial ix. 4. 5. and Juv. vii. 129, 'Conturbabit Atlas et non erit uncia tota.' Supply *rationes*.

IX.—2. *milibus trecentis*] Doering paraphrases this by *longè*, apparently supplying *passuum*, 'taking precedence in my estimation by 300 miles.' [It might also mean 'taking precedence in value by 300,000 sesterces.' A. H. W.]

5. *nuntii beati*] 'Happy news.'

6. *incolumem*] 'Safe and sound.'

Narrantem loca, facta, nationes,  
 Ut mos est tuus, applicansque collum  
 Iocundum os oculosque suaviabor.  
 O quantum est hominum beatiorum, 10  
 Quid me laetius est beatiusve?

## XI.

Furi et Aureli, comites Catulli,  
 Sive in extremos penetrabit Indos,  
 Litus ut longe resonante Eoa  
     Tunditur unda,  
 Sive in Hyrcanos Arabesque molles, 5  
 Seu Sacas sagittiferosque Parthos,  
 Sive quae septemgeminus colorat  
     Aequora Nilus,  
 Sive trans altas gradietur Alpes,  
 Caesaris visens monimenta magni, 10  
 Gallicum Rhenum horribilesque ulti-  
     mosque Britannos,  
 Omnia haec, quaecunque feret voluntas  
 Caelitum, temptare simul parati,  
 Pauca nuntiate meae puellae  
     Non bona dicta. 16  
     \*      \*      \*      \*  
 Nec meum respectet, ut ante, amorem, 21  
 Qui illius culpa cecidit, velut prati

9. *oculosque suaviabor*] Cf. xlviii. 1, 'Mellitos oculos tuos, Juventi, Si quis me sinat usque basiare.'

10. *O quantum est, &c.*] 'How many men are there happier?' [Or, 'O all ye men that happier be, tell me aught happier than me.' A. H. W.]

XI.—3. *ut*] 'Where.' Cf. 'Verum totius *ut* lacus,' xvii. 10. Cf. also Virg. Aen. xii. 270, 'Hasta volans *ut* forte novem pulcherrima fratrum corpora constiterant contra.'—*longe resonante*. Exprimitur Homericum *πολύφλοιστος*. Doering.

5. *Arabesque molles*] Cf. Tibull. ii., 2. 4. 'Quos tener e terra divite mittit Arabs.'

6. *Sacas*] An eastern tribe near the Scythians.—*Parthos*, cf. Virgil Georg. iv. 313, 314, 'Sagittae, Prima leves ineunt si quando praelia Parthi.'

7, 8. *septemgeminus—Nilus*] 'Sevenfold,' 'with seven mouths.' Called also 'septemfluvius,' Ovid. Met. i. 422. 'Septemplex,' ib. v. 187. 'Septemgeminus—ostia Nili,' Virg. Aen. vi. 801.

11, 12. *horribilesque, &c.*] 'Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos,' Virg. Ecl. i. 67. [Line 11 is surely corrupt.]

21.] *respectet* = *expectet*.

22. *prati ultimi*] 'On the border or verge of the field.' 'Stagni tamen

Ultimi flos, praetereunte postquam  
Tactus aratro est.

## XII.

Marrucine Asini, manu sinistra  
Non belle uteris in ioco atque vino :  
Tollis lintea negligentiorum.  
Hoc salsum esse putas ? fugit te, inepte :  
Quamvis sordida res et invenusta est. 5  
Non credis mihi ? crede Pollioni  
Fratrī, qui tua furta vel talento  
Mutari velit : est enim leporum  
Disertus puer ac facetiarum.  
Quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos 10  
Expecta, aut mihi linteum remitte,  
Quod me non movet aestimatione,  
Verum est mnemosynum mei sodalis.  
Nam sudaria Saetaba ex Hibereis  
Miserunt mihi muneri Fabullus 15  
Et Verannius : haec amem necesse est  
Et Veranniolum meum et Fabullum.

## XIV.

Ni te plus oculis meis amarem,  
Iocundissime Calve, munere isto  
Odissem te odio Vatiniano :

ultima,' Ovid. Met. iv. 300. 'Purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro,' Virg. Aen. ix. 435. 'Nullo contusus aratro,' infra, lxii. 39.

Doering.

14 *sudaria*] The New Testament σουδάριον.

XII.—3. *Tollis*, &c.] Cookesley compares Martial, Ep. xii. 29. 21, to illustrate the frequency of this habit. 'Ad caenam Hermogenes mappam non attulit unquam, A coena semper rettulit Hermogenes.'

4. *fugit te*] λαυθάσαι σέ, 'you are mistaken.'

5. *Quamvis*] 'Exceedingly,' 'ever so.'—*Quamvis diu dicere*, pro: Valde diu, apud Cic. Rosc. Amer. Cap. 32,

XIV.—2. *Calve*] C. Licinius Calvus, orator and poet. Horace mentions him in conjunction with Catullus: 'Nil praeter Calvum et doctus cantare Catullum,' Sat. i. 10. 19.

3. *Vatiniano*] Alluding to the Vatinus, against whom Cicero made a speech, in which he cast great ridicule and odium upon him. He appears to have been a thorough scoundrel.

Nam quid feci ego quidve sum locutus,  
 Cur me tot male perderes poetis? 5  
 Isti dii mala multa dent clienti,  
 Qui tantum tibi misit impiorum.  
 Quod si, ut suspicor, hoc novum ac repertum  
 Munus dat tibi Sulla litterator,  
 Non est mi male, sed bene ac beate, 10  
 Quod non dispereunt tui labores.  
 Dii magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum  
 Quem tu scilicet ad tuum Catullum  
 Misti, continuo ut die periret,  
 Saturnalibus, optimo dierum! 15  
 Non non hoc tibi, salse, sic abibit:  
 Nam, si luxerit, ad librariorum  
 Curram scrinia, Caesios, Aquinos,  
 Suffenum, omnia colligam venena,  
 Ac te his suppliciis remunerabor. 20  
 Vos hinc interea (valete) abite  
 Illuc, unde malum pedem attulistis,  
 Saecli incommoda, pessimi poetae.

XVII.

O Colonia, quae cupis ponte ludere longo,  
 Et salire paratum habes, sed vereris inepta  
 Crura ponticuli assulis stantis in redivivis,  
 Ne supinus eat cavaque in palude recumbat;

8. *repertum*] 'Exquisite,' 'recherché.'

9. *litterator*] 'Grammarian,' or 'critic.'

11. *dispereunt*] 'Are lost.'—*labores*, 'legal services' performed by Calvus for Sulla.

12. *sacrum*] 'Accursed.'

13.] *Misti* = 'misisti.'

14. *continuo die*] 'All day long.'—*periret*, 'suffer the pangs of death.'

15. *Saturnalibus*] At first this feast only lasted one day. 'Saturnalia institutus festus dies,' Liv. ii. 21.

19. *Suffenum*] A vile poet. 'Suffenus iste,' infra xxii.

XVII.—1. *Colonia*] 'Muretus intelligit oppidulum prope Veronam, Scaliger et Vossius Novum Comum.' Doering.—*ludere*, 'to hold public games.'

2. *salire*] The *Salii* were dancing priests of Mars.—*paratum habes*, 'you are ready.'

3. *assulis stantis in redivivis*] This is Lachmann's reading for metrical reasons. The MSS. have 'assulitantis, irredivivus.'—*assulis*, 'propa,' 'posts.'—*redivivis*, 'patched up anew.'—*assulitantis* would be 'tottering,' 'swaying.'—*irredivivus*, 'without hope of repair.'

Sic tibi bonus ex tua pons libidine fiat, 5  
 In quo vel Salisubsali sacra suscipiantur :  
 Munus hoc mihi maximi da, Colonia, risus.  
 Quendam municipem meum de tuo volo ponte  
 Ire praecipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque, 10  
 Verum totius ut lacus putidaeque paludis  
 Lividissima maximeque est profunda vorago.  
 Insulissimus est homo, nec sapit pueri instar  
 Bimuli tremula patris dormientis in ulna.  
 Quoi cum sit viridissimo nupta flore puella  
 (Et puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, 15  
 Asservanda nigerrimis diligentius uvis),  
 Ludere hanc sinit ut lubet, nec pili facit uni,  
 Nec se sublevat ex sua parte, sed velut alnus  
 In fossa Liguri iacet supper nata securi,  
 Tantundem omnia sentiens quam si nulla sit usquam, 20  
 Talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit,  
 Ipse qui sit, utrum sit an non sit, id quoque nescit.  
 Nunc eum volo de tuo ponte mittere pronum,  
 Si pote stolidum repente excitare veternum  
 Et supinum animum in gravi derelinquere caeno, 25  
 Ferream ut soleam tenaci in voragine mula.

## XXII.

Suffenus iste, Vare, quem probe nosti,

6.] *Salisubsali* is probably a name of Mars.

9. *per caputque pedesque*] 'Over head and heels.'

10. *ut*] Cf. supra xi. 3, 'litus ut longe.'

12, 13.] Cf. Theocr. id. xiv. 32, 33, ἡ παρὰ μητρὶ παρθένος ἐξαίτις κόλπῳ ἐπιθυμήσασα.

15, 16.] Cf. Ovid. Met. xiii. 791, 'tenero lascivior haedo,' and 795, 'matura dulcior uva.'

17. *uni*] Old form for *unius*.—*Ludere*, 'flirt.'

19. *supperno*] (*sub-perna*) Literally, 'to wound in the hip,' 'to lame or hamstring.'

20. *quam si nulla sit usquam*] 'As if she had no existence,' 'as if there

were no such person at all.'

21. *iste meus stupor*] 'That stupid oaf whom I mention.'

24. *Si pote (est)*] 'If it is possible.'

25. *gravi*] 'Stinking.'

26. *soleam*] Shoes were only occasionally used for horses and other beasts of burden. Gesner says that nails were not used for the purpose of fastening them on till the time of Vegetius, who lived under the Emperor Valentinian. Nero used silver and Poppaea golden shoes for their mules respectively.

XXII.—1.] See supra xiv. 19, 'Suffenum omnia,' &c.—*iste*, 'that acquaintance of yours.'

Homo est venustus et dicax et urbanus,  
 Idemque longe plurimos facit versus.  
 Puto esse ego illi milia aut decem aut plura  
 Perscripta, nec sic ut fit in palimpsesto 5  
 Relata: chartae regiae, novei libri,  
 Novi umbilici, lora rubra, membrana  
 Directa plumbo, et pumice omnia aequata.  
 Haec cum legas tu, bellus ille et urbanus  
 Suffenus unus caprimulgus aut fossor 10  
 Rursus videtur: tantum abhorret ac mutat.  
 Hoc quid putemus esse? qui modo scurra  
 Aut siquid hac re tritius videbatur,  
 Idem infaceto est infacetior rure,  
 Simul poemata attigit; neque idem unquam 15  
 Aequae est beatus ac poema cum scribit:  
 Tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur.  
 Nimirum idem omnes fallimur, neque est quisquam,  
 Quem non in aliqua re videre Suffenum  
 Possis. Suus cuique attributus est error: 20  
 Sed non videmus, manticae quod in tergo est.

5. *palimpsesto* (πάλιν and ψάω)]

A second-hand piece of parchment from which the former writing had been erased or washed. Suffenus uses nothing so cheap. 'In palimpsesto scribere,' Cic. ad Div. vii. 18.

6. *chartae regiae*] 'Gorgeous,' 'magnificent,' on account of their size and quality.—*novei libri*, 'new coverings' (answering to our bindings). Cookesley.

7. *umbilici*] The ends of the roller round which the book was wrapped.—*lora*, 'strings.' For a description of an ancient book, cf. Tib. iii. 1.

8. *Directa plumbo*] The lines for writing were ruled with a piece of lead (μόλυβδος).—*pumice*, cf. supra i. 2, 'pumice expolitum.'

9. *bellus*] 'A beau.' Cf. Martial iii. 63. 1, 'Sotila, bellus homo es,' &c.

10. *unus*] 'An out-and-out,' cf.

Hor. Ep. ad Pis. 32, 'faber unus.'

11. *tantum abhorret*] 'So different is he.'—*mutat* for *mutatur*.

12.] *scurra* = εὐτράπελος, ἀστειός. "The primary meaning of the word *scurra* seems to have been 'a man who lived in the town' in opposition to those who lived in the country; as Plautus says (Trin. i. 2) 'Urbani Cives quos *scurras* vocant;' and Mostel. i. 1, 'Urbanus *scurra*, rus mihi objectas?' Hence it signified, 2ndly (as in the present passage), 'a man of wit and breeding.' 3rdly, 'a jester, a buffoon.' And 4thly, 'a flatterer.'" Cookesley.

21.] An allusion to the old fable of Æsop, where a man is represented as carrying two packs, one in front and one behind, into the former of which he put his neighbours' faults, and into the latter his own. 'Respicere ignoto discet pendentia tergo.' Hor. Sat. ii. 3. 299.

## XXVI.

Furi, villula nostra non ad Austri  
 Flatus opposita est neque ad Favoni  
 Nec saevi Boreae aut Apeliotae,  
 Verum ad milia quindecim et ducentos.  
 O ventum horribilem atque pestilentem!

## XXX.

Alfene inmemor atque unanimis false sodalibus,  
 Iam te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi?  
 Iam me prodere, iam non dubitas fallere, perfide?  
 Nec facta impia fallacum hominum caelicolis placent:  
 Quae tu negligis, ac me miserum deseris in malis. 5  
 Eheu quid faciant, dic, homines, cuive habeant fidem?  
 Certe tute iubebas animam tradere, inique, me  
 Inducens in amorem, quasi tuta omnia mi forent.  
 Inde nunc retrahis te ac tua dicta omnia factaque  
 Ventos irrita ferre ac nebulas aerias sinis. 10  
 Si tu oblitus es, at dii meminerunt, meminit Fides,  
 Quae te ut paeniteat postmodo facti faciet tui.

## XXXI.

Paeninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque  
 Ocelle, quascunque in liquentibus stagnis

XXVI.—2. *opposita est*] The point of these lines turns upon the *double entendre* of *opposita est*. The technical meaning of *oppono* is to mortgage or pledge. *Lancibus oppositis*. Juv. xi. 18. '*Opposita est cum delectu pro: exposita, quia bona quoque opponi pro: oppignerari, dicuntur.*' Doering.

XXX.—3 *prodere*] 'Throw me over.'—*non dubitas*, 'have no hesitation in.'

5. *negligis*] 'Set at nought.'

6. *dic*] *Dehinc* is another reading.

7. *animam*] "Non simpliciter pro: 'animum,' sed pro: 'me totum,' h. e.

omne quod in me viget et spirat." Doering.

9. *Inde nunc retrahis te*] 'As for you now, you shrink away,' 'cry off.' 'Ac ne te retrahas et inexcusabilis abstes.' Hor. Ep. i. 18. 58.

10.] So Ariadne, complaining of Theseus's broken promises, '*Quae cuncta aeri discerpunt irrita venti.*' lxiv. 142.

XXXI.—1. *Sirmio*] A peninsula in the Lago di Garda in Transpadane Gaul.

2. *Ocelle*] 'Gem,' so *δμμα* and *ὀφθαλμός* in Greek. 'Cur ocellos Italix, villulas meas non video?' Cic. Attic. xvi. 6.

Marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus,  
 Quam te libenter quamque lætus invisio,  
 Vix mi ipse credens Thyniam atque Bithynos      5  
 Liquisse campos et videre te in tuto!  
 O quid solutis est beatius curis,  
 Cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino  
 Labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum  
 Desideratoque acquiescimus lecto.      10  
 Hoc est, quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.  
 Salve, o venusta Sirmio, atque hero gaude:  
 Gaudete vosque, o \* Lydiae lacus undae:  
 Ridete, quicquid est domi cachinnorum.

## XXXIV.

Dianae sumus in fide  
 Puellae et pueri integri:  
*Dianam pueri integri*  
 Puellaeque canamus.  
 O Latonia, maximi      5  
 Magna progenies Iovis,  
 Quam mater prope Deliam  
 Deposivit olivam,  
 Montium domina ut fores

3. *uterque Neptunus*] The deity either of the lakes or sea.

9.] 'Sit modus lasso maris et viarum Militiaeque,' Hor. Od. ii. 6. 7.

11. *quod unum est pro*] 'Which alone suffices to compensate for.'

13. *Lydiae lacus undae*] Lake Benacus. The Tyrrheni were the Pelasgian colonists of Etruria, confounded by many with the Etrusci. Tyrrhenus, son of Atys, king of Lydia, is said to have given his name to them. See Donaldson's Varronianus § 8—11.

XXXIV.—With this hymn in honour of Diana, compare Horace's Carmen Saeculare.

2. *integri*] 'Chaaste,' or more pro-

bably, as in Virg. Aen. ix. 255 'integer aevi,' 'in his fresh blooming youth' (of Ascanius). Cf. also Ov. Met. v. 50 'bis adhuc octonis integer annis.'

7. *Quam mater prope Deliam*] The first Homeric hymn to Apollo represents Leto as giving birth to Artemis in Ortygia, to Apollo in Delos: 'τὴν μὲν ἐν Ὀρτυγίῃ, τὸν δὲ κραναῇ ἐνὶ Δῆλῳ.' Hom. i. Hymn ad Apol. 16.

8.] *Deposivit* = deposuit.

9—14.] 'Montium custos nemorumque virgo, Quae laborantes utero puellas Ter vocata audis, adimisque leto, Diva triformis.' Hor. iii. 22. 1. Cf. also Hor. Carm. Saec. 13, for the various names by which Diana, as the goddess presiding over childbirth, was known.



Silvarumque virentium	10
Saluumque reconditorum	
Anniumque sonantum.	
Tu Lucina dolentibus	
Iuno dicta puerperis,	
Tu potens Trivia et notho es	15
Dicta lumine Luna.	
Tu cursu, dea, menstruo	
Metiens iter annuum	
Rustica agricolae bonis	
Tecta frugibus explēs.	20
Sis quocunque tibi placet	
Sancta nomine, Romulique,	
Antique ut solita es, bona	
Sospites ope gentem.	

## XXXV.

Poetae tenero, meo sodali	
Velim Caecilio, papyre, dicas,	
Veronam veniat, Novi relinquens	
Comi moenia Lariumque litus:	
Nam quasdam volo cogitationes	5
Amici accipiat sui meique.	
Quare, si sapiet, viam vorabit,	
Quamvis candida milies puella	
Euntem revocet manusque collo	
Ambas iniiciens roget morari,	10
Quae nunc, si mihi vera nuntiantur,	
Illum deperit inpotente amore:	

15. *Trivia*] In her character of infernal Hecate, who was worshipped at places where three ways (*triviae*) met.—*notho*, 'spurious,' i. e. 'borrowed' (from the sun). 'Luna-que sive notho fertur loca lumine lustrans.' Lucretius v. 575.

23. *Antique*] Another reading is *antiquam*.

XXXV.—3, 4. *Novum Comum*] A town of Insubria on the shores of

the lake Larius, now the lake of Como.

6. *Amici—sui meique*] 'Of our mutual friend.'

7. *viam vorabit*] So the Greeks ἀπράξειν τὴν ὁδόν.

12. *deperit*] 'Is dying with love for.' The same construction with the accusative appears in Ter. Heaut. iii. 11. 14, and Plaut. Asin. iii. 1. 24. —*inpotente* 'uncontrollable.'

Nam quo tempore legit inchoatam  
 Dindymi dominam, ex eo misellae  
 Ignes interiorem edunt medullam, 15  
 Ignosco tibi, Sapphica puella  
 Musa doctior: est enim venuste  
 Magna Caecilio inchoata mater.

## XLIV.

O funde noster seu Sabine seu Tiburs,  
 (Nam te esse Tiburtem autumant, quibus non est  
 Cordi Catullum laedere: at quibus cordi est,  
 Quovis Sabinum pignore esse contendunt) 5  
 Sed seu Sabine sive verius Tiburs,  
 Fui libenter in tua suburbana  
 Villa malamque pectore expuli tussim,  
 Non inmerenti quam mihi meus venter,  
 Dum sumptuosas appeto, dedit, cenas.  
 Nam, Sestianus dum volo esse conviva, 10  
 Orationem in Antium petito rem  
 Plenam veneni et pestilentiae legi.  
 Hic me gravedo frigida et frequens tussis  
 Quassavit usque dum in tuum sinum fugi,  
 Et me recuravi otioque et urtica. 15

14. *Dindymi dominam*] Cybele, who was worshipped at Dindymus in Phrygia. Caecilius had begun a poem in her honour. Cf. infra, Carm. lxiii.

15.] 'Est mollis flamma medullas.' Virg. Aen. iv. 66.

XLIV.—1.] Catullus's farm was on the Anio in Latium, but it would seem also partly on the Sabine side of the border. Hence he is doubtful by which name it ought to be called. So Horace speaks of his ambiguous nationality, owing to Venusia, his birthplace, being on the borders of two provinces. 'Lucanus an Appulus, anceps; nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque colonus.' Sat. ii. 1. 34, 35.

2. *autumo*] Is a lengthened form of *aito*.

2, 3. *quibus—cordi*] 'Whose inclination it is.'

4. *Quovis—pignore*] 'For any wager.'—*contendunt*, 'maintain.'

8. *meus venter*] 'My greediness;' lit. 'my stomach.'

10.] Sestius is supposed to have been an obscure orator, alluded to by Cicero. 'Cujus dicta insulsa et inepta, Cic. ad Div. vii. 32, vocat *Sestiana*; idem de eodem ad Attic. vii. 17, "nihil unquam legi scriptum *σηοτιωδίστερον*" (insulsius et ineptius).' Doering.

11. *petito rem*] 'Plaintiff.'

12. *veneni*] 'Malice,' Hor. Sat. i. 7. 1.—*veneni et pestilentiae*, 'poison and contagion enough to kill one.'

13. *gravedo*] 'A cold,' or 'influenza.'

15 *urtica*] A decoction or tisane of nettles.

Quare reffectus maximas tibi grates  
 Ago, meum quod non es ulta peccatum.  
 Nec deprecor iam, si nefaria scripta  
 Sesti recepsso, quin gravedinem et tussim  
 Non mihi, sed ipsi Sestio ferat frigus, 20  
 Qui tunc vocat me, cum malum librum legi.

## XLV.

Acmen Septumius suos amores  
 Tenens in gremio 'mea' inquit 'Acme,  
 Ni te perdit amo atque amare porro  
 Omnes sum assidue paratus annos  
 Quantum qui pote plurimum perire, 5  
 Solus in Libya Indiaque tosta  
 Caesio veniam obvius leoni.'  
 Hoc ut dixit, Amor sinistra, ut ante,  
 Dextram sternuit approbationem.  
 At Acme leviter caput reflectens, 10  
 Et dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos  
 Ille purpureo ore saviata,  
 'Sic,' inquit 'mea vita Septumille,  
 Huic uni domino usque serviamus,  
 Ut multo mihi maior acriorque 15  
 Ignis mollibus ardet in medullis.'  
 Hoc ut dixit, Amor sinistra, ut ante,

16. *refectus*] 'On my restoration to health.'

19.] *recepsso* for *recepsero*. 'If I take up again.'

21.] According to the text, Catullus seems to have read the oration of Sestius as an act of politeness preparatory to receiving an invitation from him. But Doering reads *legit*, both here and in 21. He is therefore obliged to transpose *librum* and *legit* to obtain a spondee at the end of the line. It was the custom of authors to summon a party of friends to hear a new production read. Cf. Juvenal, Sat. i. l. 1 sqq. 'Semper ego auditor tantum; nunquamne reponam, vexatus toties rauce Theside Codri?'

XLV.—3. *Perdit*] 'To desperation.'

5. *Quantum qui pote (est), &c.*] 'As much as he who is most madly in love can.'

7.] *Caesio* = γλαυκῶ 'Grey and fierce-eyed.' Compare Homer's γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.

8. *sinistra*] Doering reads *sinistram* here and in 17.

8, 9. *sinistra* — *approbationem*] 'Love on the left hand sneezed, as formerly, right-handed, i. e. propitious, approval.' Compare Virg. Aen. ii. 698, and ix. 631. Compare also 'Aureus argutum sternuit omen Amor.' Propert. ii. 3. 23.

Dextram sternuit approbationem.  
 Nunc ab auspicio bono profecti  
 Mutuis animis amant amantur. 20  
 Unam Septumius misellus Acmen  
 Mavult quam Syrias Britanniasque :  
 Uno in Septumio fidelis Acme  
 Facit delicias libidinesque.  
 Quis ullos homines beatiores 25  
 Vidit, quis Venerem auspiciorem ?

XLVI.

Iam ver egelidos refert tepores,  
 Iam caeli furor æquinoctialis  
 Iocundis Zephyri silescit aureis.  
 Linquantur Phrygii, Catulle, campi  
 Nicaeaeque ager uber aestuosae : 5  
 Ad claras Asiae volemus urbes.  
 Iam mens praetrepidans avet vagari,  
 Iam laeti studio pedes vigescunt.  
 O dulces comitum valete coetus,  
 Longe quos simul a domo profectos 10  
 Diversae variae viae reportant.

XLIX.

Disertissime Romuli nepotum,  
 Quot sunt quotque fuere, Marce Tulli,

24. *Facit, &c.*] 'Places her delight and desire.'

XLVI.—1. *egelidos*] 'Devoid of cold.' E has sometimes a privative force in composition, as *exspes*, *exlex*, *expers*. Cookesley quotes the doubtful passage in Virg. Aen. viii. 610, 'Ut procul *egelido* secretum flumine vidit,' in which the word is interpreted *cold*. Heyne, Jahn, and Wagner read *et gelido*. Forbiger, however, has restored the old reading *egelido*. The word *egelidus* was certainly used in the sense of *very cold* by later writers.

4. *Phrygii—campi*] Bithynia, of

which Nicaea was the chief city.

6. *Ad claras Asiae, &c.*] 'Ad eas refer Pergamum, Smyrnam, Ephesam, Miletum, cett.' Doering.

7. *praetrepidans*] 'Fluttering with impatience.'

9. *comitum*] Who had been his comrades under the praetor Memmius.

XLIX.—2. *Marce Tulli*] The great M. Tullius Cicero.—*Quot sunt quotque fuere—quotque post.* So xxiv. 2, 3, 'Non horum modo, sed quot aut fuerunt, aut posthac alii erunt in annis.'

Quotque post aliis erunt in annis,  
 Gratias tibi maximas Catullus  
 Agit pessimus omnium poeta,  
 Tanto pessimus omnium poeta  
 Quanto tu optimus omnium patronus.

5

## L.

Hesterno, Licini, die otiosi  
 Multum lusimus in meis tabellis,  
 Ut convenerat esse delicatos.  
 Scribens versiculos uterque nostrum  
 Ludebat numero modo hoc modo illoc,  
 Reddens mutua per iocum atque vinum.  
 Atque illinc abii tuo lepore  
 Incensus, Licini, facetiisque,  
 Ut nec me miserum cibus iuvaret,  
 Nec somnus tegeret quiete ocellos,  
 Sed toto indomitus furore lecto  
 Versarer cupiens videre lucem,  
 Ut tecum loquerer, simulque ut essem.  
 At defessa labore membra postquam  
 Semimortua lectulo iacebant,  
 Hoc, iocunde, tibi poema feci,  
 Ex quo perspiceres meum dolorem.  
 Nunc audax cave sis, precesque nostras,  
 Oramus, cave despuas, ocelle,  
 Ne poenas Nemesis reposit a te.  
 Est vehemens dea : laedere hanc caveto.

5

10

15

20

7.] 'As far the worst poet of all as you are the best advocate of all.'  
*Patronus* = *patronus causae*.

L.—3. *Ut convenerat esse delicatos*] This is Lachmann's punctuation. Others, among them Doering, punctuate thus: '*Ut convenerat esse; delicatos scribens versiculos.*'—*Delicatos*, 'facetious,' 'frivolous.' *Ut convenerat esse delicatos* would mean, 'As we had agreed to be frivolous.' Cf. Cic. de Offic. i. 40,

'Turpe est in re severa *delicatum* aliquem inferre sermonem.'

5. *numero*] 'Rhythm.'

11. *indomitus*] 'Wild.'

18.] *Audax*, ἀναίδης, 'merciless.' Cf. Hes. Theo. 833, ἀλλοτε δ' αὐτὲ λείοντος ἀναϊδία θυμὸν ἔχοντος.

21. *vehemens*] Treated here as a spondee. Cookesley compares Horace, Epist. ii. 2. 120, 'Vehemens et liquidus puroque simillimus amni.'

LI.

Ille mi par esse deo videtur,  
Ille, si fas est, superare divos,  
Qui sedens adversus identidem te  
Spectat et audit

Dulce ridentem, misero quod omnis 5  
Eripit sensus mihi: nam simul te,  
Lesbia, aspexi, nihil est super mi  
\* \* \* \*

Lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus  
Flamma demanat, sonitu suopte 10  
Tintinant aures, gemina teguntur  
Lumina nocte.  
\* \* \* \*

Otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est:  
Otio exultas nimiumque gestis.  
Otium et reges prius et beatas 15  
Perdedit urbes.

LXI.

Collis o Heliconii  
Cultor, Uraniae genus,  
Qui rapis teneram ad virum  
Virginem, o Hymenaeae Hymen,  
O Hymen Hymenaeae, 5

Cinge tempora floribus  
Suave olentis amaraci,  
Flammeum cape, laetus huc

LI.]-These first three stanzas are a close and beautiful translation of the fragment of Sappho: *Φαίνεται μοι κῆνος ἴσος θεοῖσιν, κ.τ.λ.*

3. *adversus-te*] 'Opposite to you.'—*identidem*, 'from time to time,' 'continually.'

5.] 'Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo.' Hor. Od. i. 22. 23.

8.] A line is wanting, which has been variously supplied. The reader is recommended to compare the

Greek and try his skill.

13-16.] So Ovid. Remed. Amor. 143-4, 'Tam Venus otia amat; qui finem quaeris amoris (Cedit amor rebus), res age: tutus eris.' Some friend may have added this last stanza, as a piece of advice to Catullus.

LXI.—2. *genus*] 'Son.'

8. *Flammeum*] The flame-coloured or orange bridal veil.

Huc veni niveo gerens  
Luteum pede soccum, 10

Excitusque hilari die  
Nuptialia concinens  
Voce carmina tinnula  
Pelle humum pedibus, manu  
Pineam quate taedam. 15

Namque Vinia Manlio,  
Qualis Idalium colens  
Venit ad Phrygium Venus  
Iudicem, bona cum bona  
Nubet alite virgo, 20

Floridis velut enitens  
Myrtus Asia ramulis,  
Quos Hamadryades deae  
Ludicrum sibi rosido  
Nutriunt humore. 25

Quare age huc aditum ferens  
Perge linquere Thespieae  
Rupis Aonios specus,  
Nympha quos super irrigat  
Frigerans Aganippe, 30

Ac domum dominam voca  
Coniugis cupidam novi,  
Mentem amore revinciens,

13. *tinnula*] 'Ringing,' 'clear-sounding.'

14.] 'Gaudet invisam populisae fessor Ter pede terram.' Hor. Od. iii. 18. 15.

16. *Vinia*] Other MSS. have *Julia* or *Junia*.

17. *Idalium*] A town in Cyprus.

18, 19. *Phrygium Iudicem*] Paris.

19, 20. *alite*] 'Omen.' Cf. Hor. Ep. x. 1, 'Mala soluta navis exit alite Ferens olentem Maevium.'

22.] *Asia* is applied to a district near the Cayster in Lydia, *Asia* to the Continent, or the Roman province of Asia.

23. *Hamadryades*] Wood nymphs, so called because their existence was supposed to be terminated by that of the oak in which they lived.

24.] *Ludicrum* = *ἀδύρμα*, 'favourite,' 'delight,' 'pet,' literally, 'a plaything, or 'toy.'

27, 28. *Thespieae* — *specus*] Mt. Helicon in Boeotia, which was formerly inhabited by the Aonians.

29, 30.] Translate: 'which cooling Aganippe' (a fountain of Helicon) 'from above moistens with its water.' *Nympha* is really the same word as *lympa*, and the two are frequently confounded in MSS.

Ut tenax hedera huc et huc  
Arborem implicat errans. 35

Vosque item simul, integrae  
Virgines, quibus advenit  
Par dies, agite in modum  
Dicite 'o Hymenaeae Hymen,  
O Hymen Hymenaeae,' 40

Ut lubentius, audiens  
Se citarier ad suum  
Munus, huc aditum ferat  
Dux bonae Veneris, boni  
Coniugator amoris. 45

Quis deus magis anxiiis  
Est petendus amantibus?  
Quem colent homines magis  
Caelitum? o Hymenaeae Hymen,  
O Hymen Hymenaeae. 50

Te suis tremulus parens  
Invocat, tibi virgines  
Zonula soluunt sinus,  
Te timens cupida novos  
Captat aure maritus. 55

Tu fero iuveni in manus  
Floridam ipse puellulam  
Dedis a gremio suae  
Matris, o Hymenaeae Hymen,  
O Hymen Hymenaeae. 60

Nil potest sine te Venus,  
Fama quod bona comprobet,  
Commodi capere: at potest

34.] 'Lascivis hederis ambitiosior,' Hor. Od. i. 36. 20, where also *ambitiosior* is 'more clinging.'

36. *integrae*] 'Chaste' or 'blooming,' as in xxxiv. 3, where see note.

38. *in modum*] 'In due measure.'

42. *citarier*] -ier older form for the passive infinitive in -i.

46.] *magis amatis* is the reading of the MSS. 'Magis ac magis,'

Doering, which interferes with the metrical structure.

53.] So ii. 13, 'Quod zonam soluit diu ligatam.'—*solvunt* = *solvunt*.

54.] *novos* = *novus*.

58. *Dedis*] 'Give over,' 'surrender.'

61–64. *Nil—Commodi*] 'No enjoyment.'—*comprobet*, 'sanctions.'



Te volente. Quis huic deo  
Compararier ausit? 65

Nulla quit sine te domus  
Liberos dare, nec parens  
Stirpe nitier: at potest  
Te volente. Quis huic deo  
Compararier ausit? 70

Quae tuis careat sacris,  
Non queat dare praesides  
Terra finibus: at queat  
Te volente. Quis huic deo  
Compararier ausit? 75

Claustra pandite ianuae,  
Virgo ades. Viden ut faces  
Splendidas quatiunt comas?  
Tardet ingenuus pudor:  
[Quem tamen magis audiens] 80  
Flet, quod ire necesse est.

Flere desine. Non tibi, A- (86)  
runculeia, periculum est,  
Nequa femina pulchrior  
Clarum ab Oceano diem 85  
Viderit venientem. (90)

Talis in vario solet  
Divitis domini hortulo  
Stare flos hyacinthinus.  
Sed moraris, abit dies: 90  
*Prodeas, nova nupta.*

67. *Liberos*] This term is confined to the legitimate children of free parents.

68. *nitier*] Other readings are *jun-gier* and *vincier*.

72. *praesides*] 'Rulers and go-vernors,' 'qui debebant esse filii e legitimo matrimonio procreati.' Doering.

77. *ades*] This is Lachmann's reading. Another is *adest*.—*viden*

for *videsno*.

78.] Ellis supposes a lacuna after this line. Otherwise one line in the stanza is superfluous.

79. *Tardet*] Doering reads *tardat*.

83. *Arunculeia*] This was a ple-beian gens, the only known cognomen attached to which is Cotta.

82—86.] 'You are in no danger, that any fairer woman has seen the bright day rising from the ocean.'

Prodeas, nova nupta, si Iam videtur, et audias Nostra verba. Vide ut faces Aureas quatiunt comas :	95
Prodeas, nova nupta. Non tuus levis in mala Deditus vir adultera Probra turpia persequens A tuis teneris volet Secubare papillis,	100
Lenta qui velut adsitas Vitis implicat arbores, Implicabitur in tuum Complexum. Sed abit dies : Prodeas, nova nupta. * * * *	105
Transfer omine cum bono Limen aureolos pedes, Rasilemque subi forem. Io Hymen Hymenaeë io, Io Hymen Hymenaeë.	162
Aspice, unus ut accubans Vir tuus Tyrio in toro Totus immineat tibi. Io Hymen Hymenaeë io, Io Hymen Hymenaeë.	165
	170

92. *si*] This is Lachmann's reading and Doering's. Another is *sis* = *si vis*.

93. *videtur*] *δοκεῖ*, 'you think fit.'

94.] Doering and Ellis read *viden*? *faces*, avoiding the indic. after *ut* in the next line. But the indicative has been restored in many similar passages in Virgil and other authors by later editors.

102—105.] Vines in Italy were trained on trees, and not on poles as in France and Germany at the present day. Doering quotes Hor. Epod. ii. 9. 10, 'Ergo aut adulta vitium propagine Altas maritat populos;' also Ovid, Heroid. v. 47,

'Non sic appositis vincitur vitibus ulmus Ut tua sunt collo brachia nexa meo.'

162. *Transfer*, &c.] The bride was always lifted over the threshold.

163. *aureolos*] 'Beauteous.' Cic. Acad. ii. 44, 'Aureolus libellus,' 'a glorious little book.'

164. *Rasilemque*] 'Smoothed with a plane.'

167. *unus*] 'Above all the rest.' —*Tyrio toro*. This was the banqueting couch on which with his friends he awaited the arrival of the bride.

169. *Totus immineat tibi*] 'Turns his whole attention towards you.'

Illi non minus ac tibi  
 Pectore uritur intimo  
 Flamma, sed penite magis.  
 Io Hymen Hymenaeae io, 175  
     Io Hymen Hymenaeae.  
 Mitte brachiolum teres,  
 Praetextate, puellulae :  
 Iam cubile adeat viri.  
 Io Hymen Hymenaeae io, 180  
     Io Hymen Hymenaeae.  
 Vos unis senibus bonae  
 Cognitae bene feminae,  
 Collocate puellulam.  
 Io Hymen Hymenaeae io, 185  
     Io Hymen Hymenaeae.  
 Iam licet venias, marite :  
 Uxor in Thalamo tibi est  
 Ore floridulo nitens,  
 Alba parthenice velut 190  
     Luteumve papaver.  
 At, marite (ita me iuvent  
 Caelites), nihilo minus  
 Pulcher es, neque te Venus  
 Negliget. Sed abit dies : 195  
     Perge, ne remorare.  
 Non diu remoratus es,  
 Iam venis. Bona te Venus

174.] *penite* = *penitus*.

178. *Praetextate*] From the toga praetexta worn by free-born boys until seventeen. Three of these accompanied the bride, one bearing the torch, and two leading her.

182.] Cf. Hor. *Od.* iii. 14. 5, 'Unico gaudens mulier marito.' The *pronubae* were obliged to be *univirae*. Rossbach.

184. *Collocate*] 'Place in the marriage-bed.'

190. *parthenice*] Supposed to be 'motherwort,' *Leonurus cardiaca*, which has a very pale pink flower.

191. *Luteum*] The proper meaning is a bright yellow (from the herb *lutum*, '*Reseda luteola*, *Linn.*, '*Dyer's Mignonette*'), the favourite colour at marriages. So above l. 10, '*Luteum pede soccum*.' '*Scilicet apud Romanos una voce (e. g. per vocem caeruleus purpureus luteus flavus) plures colores, qui sibi essent affines, expressi sunt.*' Doering. But possibly the pink *parthenice* may be intended to apply to the bride's face only, while the *luteum papaver* may express the general effect of her yellow decorations.

Iuverit, quoniam palam  
Quod cupis capis et bonum 200  
Non abscondis amorem.

\* \* \* \*

Torquatus volo parvulus 212  
Matris e gremio suae  
Porrigens teneras manus  
Dulce rideat ad patrem 215  
Semihiente labello.

Sit suo similis patri  
Manlio et facile inscieis  
Noscitur ab omnibus  
Et pudicitiam suae 220  
Matris indicet ore.

Talis illius a bona  
Matre laus genus approbet,  
Qualis unica ab optima  
Matre Telemacho manet 225  
Fama Penelopeo.

\* \* \* \*

## LXII.

## IUVENES.

Vesper adest, iuvenes, consurgite: Vesper Olympo  
Expectata diu vix tandem lumina tollit.  
Surgere iam tempus, iam pingues linquere mensas,  
Iam veniet virgo, iam dicetur hymenaeus.

Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae! 5

## VIRGINES.

Cernitis, innuptae, iuvenes? consurgite contra:  
Nimirum Oetaeos ostendit noctifer ignes,

212—221.] 'Si quis mihi parvulus  
aula Luderet Aeneas qui te tamen  
ore referret,' Virg. Aen. iv. 328.  
'Laudantur simili prole puerperae,'  
Hor. Od. iv. 5. 23.

222. *Talis*, &c.] 'May like renown  
from a good mother commend his  
race to that which specially endures  
to Telemachus, son of Penelope, from  
his best of mothers.'

LXII.—This poem is supposed by  
some to have reference to the same  
nuptials as the last.

7. *Oeta*] A mountain or mountain  
ridge in Thessaly, on the borders of  
Doris, and thus directly *East* of  
Italy. 'Extremos ad *Orientem*  
montes Oetam vocant,' Liv. xxxvi.  
15. 'Tibi ducitur uxor; Sparge,  
marite, nuces; tibi deserit Hesperus

Sic certest; viden ut perneciter exiluerē?  
Non temere exiluerē, canent quod vincere par est.

Hymen o Hymenaeē, Hymen ades o Hymenaeē! 10

## IUVENES.

Non facilis nobis, aequales, palma parata est,  
Adspicite, innuptae secum ut meditata requirunt.  
Non frustra meditantur, habent memorabile quod sit,  
Nec mirum, penitus quae tota mente laborent.

Nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aures, 15  
Iure igitur vincemur, amat victoria curam.  
Quare nunc animos saltem committite vestros,  
Dicere iam incipient, iam respondere decebit.

Hymen o Hymenaeē, Hymen ades o Hymenaeē.

## VIRGINES.

Hesperē, qui caelo fertur crudelior ignis? 20  
Qui natam possis complexu avellere matris,  
Complexu matris retinentem avellere natam  
Et iuveni ardenti castam donare puellam.  
Quid faciunt hostes capta crudelius urbe?

Hymen o Hymenaeē, Hymen ades o Hymenaeē! 25

## IUVENES.

Hesperē, qui caelo lucet iocundior ignis?  
Qui desponsa tua firmes connubia flamma,

Oetam, 'Virg. Ecl. viii. 30.—*noctifer*, *rant*.

the planet *Jupiter*. *Venus* is always in close attendance on the sun. Occasionally a very beautiful spectacle is exhibited by Jupiter rising in the east, and Venus setting in the west simultaneously. There must have been great confusion between these planets as evening and morning stars. A. H. W.

9. *quod vincere par est*] Lachmann gives *quo sidere*, Ellis *quod visere*.

11.] *aequales* = ὁμήλικες, 'of the same age.'

12. *meditata*] Here used passively.—*requirunt*, 'are repeating.' Note the indicative.

14. *laborent*] Note the subjunctive mood here. But Ellis reads *labo-*

15.] Cookesley quotes Virgil, Aen. viii. 20, 'Atque animum nunc huc celerem nunc dividit illuc.'

16.] τὸ νικᾶν ἐστὶ πᾶν εὐβουλία, Eurip. Phoeniss. 728.

17. *committite*] 'Apply your minds to the contest.'

22. *retinentem*] 'Clinging.'

26.] Ἐσπερος, δὲ κάλλιστος ἐν οὐρανῷ ἵσταται ἀστήρ, Hom. H. xxii. 318. Ἐσπερι κυανέας ἱερὸν φίλε νυκτὸς ἀγαλμα, Bion, Idyl. xvi. 2. So Spenser, in his Epithalamium, 'Ah! when will this long weary day have done? Long though it be, at length I see it gloom, And the bright evening star with golden crest Appear out of the east.'

Quae pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes  
 Nec iunxere prius quam se tuus extulit ardor.  
 Quid datur a divis felici optatius hora?

30

Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae!

## VIRGINES.

Hesperus e nobis, aequales, abstulit unam

\* \* \* \* \*

Namque tuo adventu vigilat custodia semper

\* \* \* \* \*

Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae!

## IUVENES.

\* \* \* \* \*

Nocte latent fures, quos idem saepe revertens,  
 Hespere, mutato comprehendis nomine eosdem.  
 At libet innuptis ficto te carpere questu.

35

Quid tum, si carpunt, tacita quem mente requirunt?

Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae!

## VIRGINES.

Ut flos in septis secretus nascitur hortis,  
 Ignotus pecori, nullo contusus aratro,  
 Quem mulcent aurae, firmat sol, educat imber

40

\* \* \* \* \*

Multi illum pueri, multae optavere puellae:

Idem cum tenui carptus defloruit ungui,

Nulli illum pueri, nullae optavere puellae:

Sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum cara suis est;

45

33.] Ellis assigns this line to the youths.

35.] Doering prefers Schrader's emendation of *Eous* (Lucifer) for *eosdem* in l. 35. The planet Venus is *Hesperus* or *Noctifer* in the evening, *Lucifer* or *Eous* in the morning. So, too, apparently, the planet Jupiter, when Venus is invisible.

36. *At libet innuptis, &c.*] 'But it is the maidens' pleasure.'

37. *Quid tum, &c.*] 'What then, if they do rail at one whom in their secret thoughts they long for?'

40.] 'Purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro,' Virg. Aen. ix. 435.

41. *Quem mulcent, &c.*] 'Which the breezes foster, the sun strengthens, the rain rears.'

42—44.] So Ovid, Metam. iii. 353—355, speaking of Narcissus, 'Multi illum pueri, multae cupiere puellae: Sed fuit in tenerâ tam dura superbia formâ: Nulli illum juvenes, nullae tetigere puellae.'

45. *Sic virgo, &c.*] 'So is the virgin,' &c.

Cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem,  
Nec pueris iucunda manet, nec cara puellis.

Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae !

## IUVENES.

Ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo  
Nunquam se extollit, nunquam mitem educat uvam, 50  
Sed tenerum pronò deflectens pondere corpus  
Iam iam contingit summum radice flagellum,  
Hanc nulli agricolae, nulli coluere iuveni :

At si forte eadem est ulmo coniuncta marito,  
Multi illam agricolae, multi accolluere iuveni : 55  
Sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum inculta senescit ;  
Cum par connubium maturo tempore adepta est,  
Cara viro magis et minus est invisà parenti.

At tu ne pugna cum tali coniuge virgo,

\* \* \* \* \*

Non aequom est pugnare, pater cui tradidit ipse, 60  
Ipse pater cum matre, quibus parere necesse est.

Virginitas non tota tua est, ex parte parentum est,  
Tertia pars patrist, pars est data tertia matri,  
Tertia sola tua est : noli pugnare duobus,  
Qui genero sua iura simul cum dote dederunt. 65

Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae !

## LXIII.

Super alta vectus Attis celeri rate maria  
Phrygium ut nemus citato cupide pede tetigit  
Adiitque opaca silvis redimita loca deae,  
Stimulatus ibi furenti rabie, vagus animis,

49.] 'Et vitem viduas ducit ad lousy by her mother.'  
arbores,' Hor. Od. iv. 5. 30.

52. *Iam iam*] 'Soon.'—*flagellum*,  
'branch' or 'spray.' So Virgil, Aen.  
ix. 436, 437, 'Lasseve papavera  
collo Demisere caput pluvia cum  
forte gravantur.'

57.] 'Si qua voles aptè nubere,  
nube pari,' Ovid, Heroid. Ep. ix.  
32.

58. *aversa*] 'Looked on with jea-

LXIII.]—A beautiful youth of  
the name of Attis, or Atys, crosses  
over to Phrygia, and in a fit of reli-  
gious frenzy enrolls himself among  
the Galli, the mutilated priests of  
Cybele.

3. *redimita*] 'Crowned,' or 'sur-  
rounded by.'

Devolvit ile acuto sibi pondere silicis. 5  
 Itaque ut relictæ sensit sibi membra sine viro,  
 Etiam recente terræ sola sanguine maculans  
 Niveis citata cepit manibus leve typanum,  
 Typanum, tubam Cybebes, tua, mater, initia,  
 Quatiensque terga tauri teneris cava digitis 10  
 Canere hæc suis adorta est tremebunda comitibus.  
 'Agite ite ad alta, Gallæ, Cybeles nemora simul,  
 Simul ite, Dindymenæ dominae vaga pecora,  
 Aliena quæ petentes velut exules loca  
 Sectam meam executæ duce me mihi comites 15  
 Rapidum salum tulistis truculentaque pelage  
 Et corpus evirastis Veneris nimio odio,  
 Hilarate aere citatis erroribus animum.  
 Mora tarda mente cedat: simul ite, sequimini  
 Phrygiam ad domum Cybebes, Phrygia ad nemora deæ, 20  
 Ubi cymbalum sonat vox, ubi tympana reboant,  
 Tibicen ubi canit Phryx curvo grave calamo,  
 Ubi capita Maenades vi iaciunt ederigeræ,  
 Ubi sacra sancta acutis ululatus agitant,  
 Ubi suevit illa divæ volitare vaga cohors, 25  
 Quo nos decet citatis celerare tripudiis.'  
 Simul hæc comitibus Attis cecinit notha mulier,  
 Thiasus repente linguis strepitantibus ululat,  
 Leve tympanum remugit, cava cymbala recrepant,

5. *ile*] Sing. of the not uncommon word *ilia*. The Galli were completely mutilated according to the custom alluded to by St. Paul in Gal. v. 12, on which see Professor Lightfoot's Commentary. The Jews always practised circumcision with a *fiat*. Cf. Ex. iv. 26. A. H. W.

7. *Etiam*] 'Still.'

8. *citata*] 'In frenzied agitation.' The feminine gender is now applied to Atys, in consequence of his mutilation.

9. *initia*] 'Instruments used in the mysteries.' Cookesley.

10. *terga tauri*] i. e. *Typanum* or *tympanum*, 'a tambourine.'

13. *Dindymenæ*] From *Dindymus*, a mountain of Phrygia.

15. *Sectam*] 'Sect' or 'path,'

properly '*via secta*.'

16. *pelage*] Plural of *pelagus* (*πελάγη*). 'At pelage multa,' Lucr. vi. 620. But it is better to read *truculentaque pelagi*, a frequent construction in poetry, e.g. *acuta belli, strata viarum, opaca locorum*.

21.] *cymbalum* = *cymbalorum*.

26. *tripudiis*] A dance of three steps. 'Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor Ter pede terram,' Hor. Od. iii. 18. 15, 16. [It is probably the same as the *polka*, i. e. the *field* dance, from *pole*, 'a plain.' A. H. W.]

28. *Thiasus*] Strictly, a dance in honour of Bacchus. Here a religious dance in general.

29. *recrepant*] 'Ring.'



Viridem citus adit Idam properante pede chorus. 30  
 Furibunda simul anhelans vaga vadit animam agens  
 Comitata tympano Attis per opaca nemora dux,  
 Veluti iuvenca vitans onus indomita iugi :  
 Rapidæ ducem sequuntur Gallæ properipedem.  
 Itaque, ut domum Cybebes tetigere lassulæ , 35  
 Nimio e labore somnum capiunt sine Cerere.  
 Piger his labante langore oculos sopor operit :  
 Abit in quiete molli rabidus furor animi.  
 Sed ubi oris aurei Sol radiantibus oculis  
 Lustravit aethera album, sola dura, mare ferum, 40  
 Pepulitque noctis umbras vegetis sonipedibus,  
 Ibi Somnus excitam Attin fugiens citus abiit :  
 Trepidante eum recepit dea Pasithea sinu.  
 Ita de quiete molli rapida sine rabie  
 Simul ipse pectore Attis sua facta recoluit, 45  
 Liquidaque mente vidit sine queis ubique foret,  
 Animo aestuante rusum reditum ad vada tetulit.  
 Ibi maria vasta visens lacrimantibus oculis,  
 Patriam allocuta maestast ita voce miseriter.  
 'Patria o mei creatrix, patria o mea genetrix, 50  
 Ego quam miser relinquens, dominos ut herifugæ  
 Famuli solent, ad Idæ tetuli nemora pedem,  
 Ut aput nivem et ferarum gelida stabula forem  
 Et earum omnia adirem furibunda latibula,  
 Ubinaut quibus locis te positam, patria, reor ? 55  
 Cupit ipsa pupula ad te sibi dirigere aciem,

31. *animam agens*] An emendation of Lachmann, for *anima gens* Another is *animi egens*.

36. *sine Cerere*] Without food.

40. *album*] 'Clear,' 'serene.' Thus 'Albus notus,' Hor. Od. i. 7. 15, 'Albus iapyx,' Hor. Od. iii. 27. 19.

41. *vegetis*] 'Fresh.'

43. *eum*] Sc. 'somnum.'—*Pasithea*, one of the Graces, wife of Somnus. See Homer, Il. xiv. 267.

44. *de quiete molli*] 'After soothing repose.'

45. *Ipsæ*] Better *ipsa*.—*recoluit*, 'reviewed.'

46. *Liquida*] 'Clear,' undarkened now by frenzy.—*sine queis*, 'deprived of what.'

47.] *rusum*=*versum*, i.e. *reversum*. *Tetulit*, reduplicated perfect = *tulit*.

53. *stabula*] 'Haunts.' 'Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum,' Virg. Aen. vi. 179.

56. *pupula*] The pupil of the eye. 'Aciesque ipsa, qua cernimus, quæ pupula vocatur,' Cic. Nat. D. ii. 57. —*Pupula* is the diminutive of *pupa*, primarily meaning a little girl, or doll, and is applied to the small image we see in each other's eyes.

Rabie fera carens dum breve tempus animus est.  
 Egone a mea remota haec ferar in nemora domo?  
 Patria, bonis, amicis, genitoribus abero?  
 Abero foro, palaestra, stadio et gymnasiis? 60  
 Miser ah miser, querendum est etiam atque etiam, anime.  
 Quod enim genus figuraest, ego non quod habuerim?  
 Ego mulier, ego adolescens, ego ephebus, ego puer,  
 Ego gymnasi fui flos, ego eram decus olei:  
 Mihi ianuae frequentes, mihi limina tepida, 65  
 Mihi floridis corollis redimita domus erat,  
 Linquendum ubi esset orto mihi Sole cubiculum.  
 Ego nunc deum ministra et Cybeles famula ferar?  
 Ego Maenas, ego mei pars, ego vir sterilis ero?  
 Ego viridis algida Idae nive amicta loca colam? 70  
 Ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiae columinibus,  
 Ubi cerva silvicultrix, ubi aper nemorivagus?  
 Iam iam dolet quod egi, iam iamque paenitet.  
 Roseis ut huic labellis sonus editus abiit,  
 Geminas matris ad aures nova nuntia referens, 75  
 Ibi vincta iuga resolvens Cybele leonibus  
 Laevumque pecoris hostem stimulans ita loquitur.  
 'Agedum' inquit 'age ferox i, face ut hunc furor agitet,  
 Face uti furoris ictu reditum in nemora ferat,  
 Mea libere nimis qui fugere imperia cupit. 80  
 Age caede terga cauda, tua verbera patere,

60. *palaestra*] The 'wrestling school.—*stadium*, 'the race-course'.—*gymnasium* has a wider meaning, including all athletic exercises, and sometimes also mental training.

62. *Quod enim genus figuraest*] 'For what species of external advantage?' Cookesley.

63. *Ego mulier*] The general reading is *puber*. If we retain *mulier*, the sense must be: 'I, a woman now, was once,' &c.

64. *olei*] 'Of the wrestling school,' where they anointed themselves with oil.

65. *frequentes*] 'Thronged.'

66.] 'At lacrymans exclusus amator limina saepe Floribus et sertis operit,' Lucr. iv. 1171. ἀλλ' ἐνθῶν

ἔκλαιε ποτὶ στυγνοῖσι μελάρθοις, καὶ κύσε τὰν φλιάν, Theocr. xxiii. 17, 18.

68. *Ego nunc*] Doering reads *egone* et.—*ferar*, 'shall I be called?'

71. *columinibus*] 'Mountains,' 'peaks.'

74. *sonus editus abiit*] The old reading was *palans sonitus abiit*. *Sonitus citus*, Bentley.

77. *Laevum*] 'Yoked on the left hand,' what we should call the 'near' lion.

78.] *face* = *fac*.—*ut hunc furor agitet*. This is Lachmann's emendation for *ut hinc furoribus*.

80. *libere*] 'Insolently.'

81.] οὐρὴ δὲ πλειυρᾶς τε καὶ ἰσχία ἀμφοτέρωθεν μαστίγται,

Face cuneta mugienti fremitu loca retonent,  
 Rutilam ferox torosa cervice quate iubam.  
 Ait haec minax Cybebe religatque iuga manu.  
 Ferus ipse sese adhortans rapidum incitat animo, 85  
 Vadit, fremit, refringit virgulta pede vago.  
 At ubi humida albicantis loca litoris adiit,  
 Tenerumque vidit Attin prope marmora pelagi,  
 Facit impetum: ille demens fugit in nemora fera:  
 Ibi semper omne vitae spatium famula fuit. 90  
 Dea, magna dea, Cybebe, dea, domina Dindymeï,  
 Procul a mea tuus sit furor omnis, hera, domo:  
 Alios age incitatos, alios age rabidos.

## LXIV.

Peliaco quondam prognatae vertice pinus  
 Dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nasse per undas  
 Phasidos ad fluctus et fines Aeetaeos,  
 Cum lecti iuvenes, Argivae robora pubis,  
 Auratam optantes Colchis avertere pellem 5  
 Ausi sunt vada salsa cita decurrere puppi,  
 Caerula verrentes abiegnis aequora palmis.  
 Diva quibus retinens in summis urbibus arces  
 Ipsa levi fecit volitantem flamine currum,  
 Pineae coniungens inflexae texta carinae. 10  
 Illa rudem cursu prima imbuït Amphitriten.  
 Quae simul ac rostro ventosum proscidit aequor,

Hom. II. xx. 170. So Lucan. Phars. i. 208, 'Mox ubi se saevae stimulavit verbere caudae, Erexitque iubam.'

85. *animo*] Doering *animum*.

87. *albicantis*] 'Hoary with foam.'

88, 89. *Tenerum—ille*] Lachmann makes the gender feminine.

LXIV.—1. *Peliaco*] From Mount Pelion, in Thessaly. μηδ' ἐν νάπαισι Πηλίου πεισὲν ποτε τμηθεῖσα πύκκη, Eurip. Med. 3.

3. *Phasidos*] Sc. to Colchis, where Aeetes was king.

4. *lecti iuvenes*] παῶν ἐκ πόλιν προλαγμένοι, Theocr. xiii. 18.—

*Argivae robora pubis*. 'Arcadas huic equites bis centum, robora pubis Lecta, dabo,' Virg. Aen. viii. 518.

5. *Auratam—pellem*] Of the ram on which Phryxus was carried to Colchis.

7.] 'Torquent spumas et caerula verrunt,' Virg. Aen. iii. 207.

9. *Ipsa*] Pallas, πολισοῦχος.—*volitantem*, &c. Cookesley quotes Aesch. Prom. 475, ναυτίλων ὀχημάτων.

10. *texta*] 'Framework.'

11. *imbuït—cursu*] 'Made acquainted with voyaging.'—*rudem*, without experience of such a thing before.

Tortaque remigio spumis incanduit unda,  
 Emergere freti candenti e gurgite vultus,  
 Aequeoreae monstrum Nereides admirantes. 15  
 Illa, atque haud alia, viderunt luce marinas  
 Mortales oculis nudato corpore Nymphas  
 Nutricum tenus extantes e gurgite cano.  
 Tum Thetidis Peleus incensus fertur amore,  
 Tum Thetis humanos non despexit hymenaeos, 20  
 Tum Thetidi pater ipse iugandum Pelea sensit.  
 O nimis optato saeculorum tempore nati  
 Heroes, salвете, deum genus, o bona matrum  
 Progenies, salвете iterum \* \* \* \* \*  
 Vos ego saepe meo vos carmine conpellabo,  
 Teque adeo eximie taedis felicibus aucte 25  
 Thessaliae columen Peleu, cui Iuppiter ipse,  
 Ipse suos divum genitor concessit amores.  
 Tene Thetis tenuit pulcherrima Nereine?  
 Tene suam Tethys concessit ducere neptem,  
 Oceanusque, mari totum qui amplectitur orbem? 30  
 Quae simul optatae finito tempore luces  
 Advenere, domum conventu tota frequentat  
 Thessalia, oppletur laetanti regia coetu:  
 Dona ferunt prae se, declarant gaudia vultu.  
 Deseritur Cieros, linquunt Phthiotica Tempe, 35  
 Crannonisque domos ac moenia Larisaea,

14. *freti*] Schrader's correction for *feri*. Reading *feri*, we must join 'monstrum feri vultus.'

18. *Nutricum tenus*] 'As far as their breasts.'

22. *nimis*] 'Exceeding.'

24.] The half-line, which is not in the MSS., is preserved by Servius on Virg. Aen. v. 80. Roasbach.

25. *aucte*] 'Blest by.'

26, 27.] Jupiter was minded to wed Thetis, but desisted on learning that it was fated for her son to be superior to his father.

28. *Nereine*] A female patronymic, from Nereus (so 'heroine,' as fem. of 'heros'). 'Nerine Galatea, thymo mihi dulcior Hyblae,' Virg. Ecl. vii. 37. Here, however, the

usual reading is *Neptunine*.

30, 31.] 'And as soon as this wished-for day at the expiration of the appointed time arrived.'

35. *Cieros*] Generally *Scyros*.—*Phthiotica Tempe*. Tempe is a beautiful valley in the mountains of Thessaly, through which the Peneus found an outlet. It was supposed to have been opened by Neptune's trident.

36.] Crannon and Larisa, towns in Thessaly. There were several towns in Greece of the name of Larissa, an old Pelasgic word for a fortress. So Achilles, son of Peleus, is called 'Larissaeus Achilles,' Virg. Aen. ii. 197, also 'Phthius Achilles,' Hor. Od. iv. 6. 4.

Pharsalum coeunt, Pharsalia tecta frequentant.  
 Rura colit nemo, mollescunt colla iuvenis,  
 Non humilis curvis purgatur vinea rastris,  
 Non glebam prono convellit vomere taurus, 40  
 Non falx attenuat frondatorum arboris umbram,  
 Squalida desertis rubigo infertur aratris.  
 Ipsius at sedes, quacunque opulenta recessit  
 Regia, fulgenti splendent auro atque argento.  
 Candet ebur soliis, collucent pocula mensae, 45  
 Tota domus gaudet regali splendida gaza.  
 Pulvinar vero divae geniale locatur  
 Sedibus in mediis, Indo quod dente politum  
 Tincta tegit roseo conchyli purpura fuco.  
 Haec vestis priscis hominum variata figuris 50  
 Heroum mira virtutes indicat arte.  
 Namque fluentisono prospectans litore Diae  
 Thesea cedentem celeri cum classe tuetur  
 Indomitos in corde gerens Ariadna furores,  
 Necdum etiam sese quae visit visere credit, 55  
 Ut pote fallaci quae tum primum excita somno  
 Desertam in sola miseram se cernat arena.  
 Inmemor at iuvenis fugiens pellit vada remis,  
 Irrita ventosae linquens promissa procellae.  
 Quem procul ex alta maestis Minois ocellis, 60  
 Saxea ut effigies bacchantis, prospicit, eheu,  
 Prospicit et magnis curarum fluctuat undis,  
 Non flavo retinens subtilem vertice mitram,

43. *recessit*] 'Extended inwards.' These words imply 'the whole magnificent interior.' 'Recedere,' 'to retire from view.' So Virg. Aen. ii. 299, 'Secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque oblecta recessit.'

45. *mensae*] Locative case.

47. *Pulvinar—geniale*] The couch which was laid on the nuptial day in honour of the Genius in the atrium of the house.

48.] 'Rubro ubi cocco Tincta super lectos canderet vestis eburnos,' Hor. Sat. ii. 6. 102.

50. *vestis*] The coverlet.

52. *Diae*] The old name of

Naxos.

55. *visere*] Cf. Virg. Aen. ii. 63.

56. *Ut pote quae*] 'Inasmuch as she.'

59. *Irrita*] So above, xxx. 9, 10, 'Ac tua dicta omnia factaque Ventos irrita ferre et nebulas aërias sinis.'

60. *Minois*] 'Daughter of Minos.'

62.] 'Magno curarum fluctuat aestu,' Virg. Aen. viii. 19.

63. *mitram*] A head-dress for women of Asiatic origin. 'Ite quibus grata est picta lupa barbara mitra,' Juv. Sat. iii. 66.

Non contacta levi velatum pectus amictu,  
 Non tereti strophio lactentis vineta papillas, 65  
 Omnia quae toto delapsa e corpore passim  
 Ipsius ante pedes fluctus salis alludebant.  
 Sic neque tum mitrae neque tum fluitantis amictus  
 Illa vicem curans toto ex te pectore, Theseu,  
 Toto animo, tota pendebat perdita mente. 70  
 Ah misera, assiduis quam luctibus externavit  
 Spinosas Erycina serens in pectore curas  
 Illa tempestate, ferox quo ex tempore Theseus  
 Egressus curvis e litoribus Piraei  
 Attigit iniusti regis Gortynia tecta. 75  
 Nam perhibent olim crudeli peste coactam  
 Androgeoneae poenas exolvere caedis  
 Electos iuvenes simul et decus innuptarum  
 Cecropiam solitam esse dapem dare Minotauro.  
 Quis angusta malis cum moenia vexarentur, 80  
 Ipse suum Theseus pro caris corpus Athenis  
 Proiicere optavit potius quam talia Cretam  
 Funera Cecropiae nec funera portarentur,  
 Atque ita nave levi nitens ac lenibus auris  
 Magnanimum ad Minoa venit sedesque superbas. 85  
 Hunc simul ac cupido conspexit lumine virgo  
 Regia, quam suavis expirans castus odores  
 Lectulus in molli complexu matris alebat,  
 Quales Eurotae progignunt flumina myrtus  
 Aurave distinctos educit verna colores, 90

65. *strophio*] 'Stays.'—*lactentis*.  
*Luctantis* is preferable, i. e. 'strug-  
 gling to escape from the pressure.'  
 Note the acc. pl. in *is*.

67.] 'Et in alludentibus undis  
 Summa pedum taloque tenuis vesti-  
 gia tingit,' Ovid. *Metam.* iv. 342.

69. *vicem*] 'The fate.'

72. *Spinosas*] 'Certemus spinas  
 animone ego fortius an tu Evellas  
 agro,' Hor. *Ep.* i. 14. 4.

72. *Erycina*] Venus, from Eryx,  
 a mountain and town in Sicily,  
 where she had a temple.

75. *iniusti regis*] Minos, king of  
 Crete.

77. *Androgeoneae*] Androgeos,  
 son of Minos, was slain treache-  
 rously by the Athenians.

80. *angusta*] 'Reduced to straits.'  
 —*Quis* = *quibus*.

83. *nec funera*] Spelt by some as  
 a compound word, *nefunera*, an  
 ἀξέμωρον, like βίος ἀβίος, &c.  
 Doering approves of Lang's emen-  
 dation, *sine funere*.

85. *Magnanimum*] The Greek  
 μεγαλήτορα.

88.] ἦτα δόμων ἑντοσθε φίλη  
 παρὰ μητέρι μίμνει, Hesiod. *Op.*  
 520.—*alebat*, 'supported.'

89. *Eurotae*] A river of Laconia.

Non prius ex illo flagrantia declinavit  
 Lumina, quam cuncto concepit corpore flammam  
 Funditus atque imis exarsit tota medullis.  
 Heu misere exagitans immiti corde furores  
 Sancte puer, curis hominum qui gaudia misces, 95  
 Quaeque regis Golgos quaeque Idalium frondosum,  
 Qualibus incensam iactastis mente puellam  
 Fluctibus in flavo saepe hospite suspirantem!  
 Quantos illa tulit languenti corde timores!  
 Quanto saepe magis fulgore expalluit auri! 100  
 Cum saevum cupiens contra contendere monstrum  
 Aut mortem oppeteret Theseus aut praemia laudis.  
 Non ingrata, tamen frustra, munuscula divis  
 Promittens tacito suscepit vota labello.  
 Nam velut in summo quatientem brachia Tauro 105  
 Quercum aut conigeram sudanti cortice pinum  
 Indomitum turben contorquens flamine robur  
 Eruit (illa procul radicitus exturbata  
 Prona cadit, lateque et cominus omnia frangens),  
 Sic domito saevum prostravit corpore Theseus 110  
 Nequicquam vanis iactantem cornua ventis.  
 Inde pedem sospes multa cum laude reflexit  
 Errabunda regens tenui vestigia filo,  
 Ne labyrinthis e flexibus egredientem  
 Tecti frustraretur inobservabilis error. 115  
 Sed quid ego a primo digressus carmine plura  
 Commemorem, ut linquens genitoris filia vultum,

96. *Golgos*] In Cyprus.

98.] Cf. *Ov. Fast.* i. 417.

100.] Cf. *infra*, lxxxi. 4, 'Hospes inaurata pallidior statua.' — *Palleo* and *pallidus* have various shades of meaning, like the Greek *χλωρός*. The general meaning is a sickly pale colour. So we have Virgil's 'Pal-lentes umbras,' *Aen.* iv. 26.

102. *oppeteret*] 'Went to meet.'

103. *tamen frustra*] Because the hearing of these vows by the gods turned out to her ruin.

104. *suscepit*] Other readings are 'succendit,' and 'suspendit,' of which the latter is preferable, mean-

ing, that she checked the utterance of these vows, though she made them in her heart.

106. *sudanti*] 'Distilling resin or turpentine.'

107.] Servius on Virg. *Aen.* vii. 378, says that Catullus used *turben* neuter like *carmen*.

111.] So Virg. *Georg.* iii. 233, 234, of a bull, 'Ventosque lacessit Ictibus.'

115. *inobservabilis*] 'That could not be noted. 'Hic labor ille domus et inextricabilis error,' Virg. *Aen.* vi. 27.

Ut consanguineae complexum, ut denique matris,  
 Quae misera in gnata deperdita letabatur,  
 Omnibus his Thesei dulcem praeoptarit amorem, 120  
 Aut ut vecta ratis spumosa ad litora Diae,  
 \*Aut ut eam dulci devinctam lumina somno  
 Liquerit immemori discedens pectore coniunx?  
 Saepe illam perhibent ardenti corde furem  
 Clarisonas imo fudisse e pectore voces, 125  
 Ac tum praeruptos tristem conscendere montes,  
 Unde aciem in pelagi vastos protenderet aestus,  
 Tum tremuli salis adversas procurrere in undas  
 Mollia nudatae tollentem tegmina surae,  
 Atque haec extremis maestam dixisse querelis, 130  
 Frigidulos udo singultus ore cientem.  
 'Siccine me patriis avectam, perfide, ab oris,  
 Perfide, deserto liquisti in litore, Theseu?  
 Siccine discedens neglecto numine divum  
 Inmemor ah devota domum periuria portas? 135  
 Nullane res potuit crudelis flectere mentis  
 Consilium? tibi nulla fuit clementia praesto,  
 Inmite ut nostri vellet miserescere pectus?  
 At non haec quondam nobis promissa dedisti  
 Voce: mihi non haec miserae sperare iubebas, 140  
 Sed connubia laeta, sed optatos hymenaeos,  
 Quae cuncta aerii discerpunt irrita venti.  
 Tum iam nulla viro iuranti femina credat,  
 Nulla viri speret sermones esse fideles;  
 Quis dum aliquid cupiens animus praegestit apisci, 145  
 Nil metuunt iurare, nihil promittere parcunt:  
 Sed simul ac cupidae mentis satiata libido est,  
 Dicta nihil metuere, nihil periuria curant.  
 Certe ego te in medio versantem turbine leti

119. *letabatur*] This is Lachmann's conjecture. Ellis has adopted that of Professor Conington, *lamentata est*.—*letabatur* is from *leto*, and signifies 'was dying of grief.'

122.] Ellis supplies *dulci* to make up the verse from the *Ciris*, 206.

135. *devota*] 'Accursed.'

138. *miserescere*] This is Lachmann's reading for *milesere*.

140. *mihi—iubebas*] This is one of the rare instances of 'jubeo' followed by a dative.—*sperare*, 'to expect' = *ἐλπίζειν*.

145.] *Quis* = *quibus*.

148.] On this Doering quotes Tibull. iii. 6. 39—41.

149. *Certe*] 'At least, you will allow that.' Cookesley.—*versantem*, 'moving,' i. e. 'situated.'



- Eripui, et potius germanum amittere crevi, 150  
 Quam tibi fallaci supremo in tempore deessem.  
 Pro quo dilaceranda feris labor alitibusque  
 Praeda, neque iniecta tumulabor mortua terra.  
 Quaenam te genuit sola sub rupe leaena,  
 Quod mare conceptum spumantibus expuit undis, 155  
 Quae Syrtis, quae Scylla rapax, quae vasta Charybdis,  
 Talia qui reddis pro dulci praemia vita?  
 Si tibi non cordi fuerant connubia nostra,  
 Saeva quod horrebas prisci praecepta parentis,  
 At tamen in vestras potuisti ducere sedes, 160  
 Quae tibi iocundo famularer serva labore,  
 Candida permulcens liquidis vestigia lymphis,  
 Purpureave tuum consternens veste cubile.  
 Sed quid ego ignaris nequicquam conquerar auris,  
 Externata malo, quae nullis sensibus auctae 165  
 Nec missas audire queunt nec reddere voces?  
 Ille autem prope iam mediis versatur in undis,  
 Nec quisquam apparet vacua mortalis in alga.  
 Sic nimis insultans extremo tempore saeva  
 Fors etiam nostris invidit questibus auris. 170  
 Iuppiter omnipotens, utinam ne tempore primo  
 Gnosia Cecropiae tetigissent litora puppes,  
 Indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro.  
 Perfidus in Creta religasset navita funem,  
 Nec malus hic celans dulci crudelia forma 175  
 Consilia in nostris requiescet sedibus hospes!

150.] *Crevi* for *decrevi*. 'Determined.'—*germanum*, the Minotaur, her half-brother.

153.] It was the great dread of the ancients that their bodies should remain unburied after death; in which case they believed that their spirits were detained 100 years before they could cross the Styx. See Virg. Aen. vi. 325—330. Thus Palinurus says, ib. 365, 366, 'Eripe me his, invicte, malis, aut tu mihi terram In iice, namque potes,' &c. So also Hor. Od. i. 28, 23, 'At tu, nauta, vagae ne parce malignus arenae Ossibus et capiti inhumato Particu-

lam dare.'

154.] 'Hyrcanaequo admōrunt ubera tigris,' Virg. Aen. iv. 367. κακὰς ἀνάθρεμμα Λαίνας, Theocr. Id. xxiii. 19.

165. *nullis sensibus auctae*] 'Endowed with no senses' or 'feelings.'

171.] Cf. 170 ὦφελ' Ἀργεὺς μὴ διαπτάσθαι σκάφος Κόλχων ἐς αἶαν Κρυμίας Συμπληγάδας, Eurip. Med. i. 2.

173. *stipendia*] 'Tribute.' Its primary meaning is 'pay' or 'ration.'

Nam quo me referam? quali spe perdita nitar?  
 Idomeneosne petam montes? ah gurgite lato  
 Discernens ponti truculentum dividit aequor.  
 An patris auxilium sperem? quemne ipsa reliqui 180  
 Respersum iuvenem fraterna caede secuta?  
 Coniugis an fido consoler memet amore?  
 Quine fugit lentos incurvans gurgite remos?  
 Praeterea nullo litus, sola insula, tecto,  
 Nec patet egressus pelagi cingentibus undis: 185  
 Nulla fugae ratio, nulla spes: omnia muta,  
 Omnia sunt deserta, ostendant omnia letum.  
 Non tamen ante mihi languescent lumina morte,  
 Nec prius a fesso secedent corpore sensus,  
 Quam iustam a divis exposcam prodita mulctam, 190  
 Caelestumque fidem postrema comprecser hora.  
 Quare facta virum mulctantes vindice poena,  
 Eumenides, quibus anguino redimita capillo  
 Frons expirantis praeporat pectoris iras,  
 Huc huc adventate, meas audite querelas, 195  
 Quas ego, vae miserae, extremis proferre medullis  
 Cogor inops, ardens, amenti caeca furore.  
 Quae quoniam verae nascuntur pectore ab imo,  
 Vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum,  
 Sed quali solam Theseus me mente reliquit, 200  
 Tali mente, deae, funestet seque suosque.'

Has postquam maesto profudit pectore voces,  
 Supplicium saevis exposcens anxia factis,

177.] *νῦν ποῖ τράπωμαι; πότερα  
 πρὸς πατρὸς δόμους, ὅς σε προ-  
 δῶσιν καὶ πατρὶν ἀφικόμην;* Eurip.  
 Med. 502.

178. *Idomeneos*] The last two  
 syllables are treated as one long  
 one.

179.] The line is given as cor-  
 rected in the editions of Doering and  
 Ellis.

180. *quemne ipsa reliqui*] 'The  
 father, I ask, whom I have left of  
 my own accord?'

183.] *Quine fugit* = *coniugisne  
 qui fugit*. 'A husband, I ask, who  
 flees me,' &c. P

187.] 'Praesentemque viris osten-

tant omnia mortem,' Virg. Aen. i.  
 95.

193. *anguino*] The other reading  
 was 'anguineo.' Cookesley observes,  
 that words like sanguis -inis regularly  
 make inēus. 'But as from 'collis,'  
 'collinus,' from 'vulpes,' 'vulpinus,'  
 so from 'anguis' regularly comes  
 'anguinus.'

194.] *praeporat* = *prae se fert*.

196.] *extremis* = 'inmost.' 'Acer  
 in extremis ossibus haesit amor,'  
 Ovid. Ep. iv. 70.

199. *vanescere*] 'To come to  
 nought.'

201. *funestet*] 'Put into mourn-  
 ing.' Cf. inf. 246.

Annuit invicto caelestum numine rector,  
 Quo tunc et tellus atque horrida contremuere 205  
 Aequeora concussitque micantia sidera mundus.  
 Ipse autem caeca mentem caligine Theseus  
 Consitus oblito dimisit pectore cuncta,  
 Quae mandata prius constanti mente tenebat,  
 Dulcia nec maesto sustollens signa parenti 210  
 Sospitem Erechtheum se ostendit visere portum.  
 Namque ferunt olim, classi cum moenia divae  
 Linquentem gnatum ventis concrederet Aegeus,  
 Talia complexum iuveni mandata dedisse.  
 'Gnate mihi longa iocundior unice vita, 215  
 Gnate, ego quem in dubios cogor dimittere casus,  
 Reddite in extrema nuper mihi fine senectae,  
 Quandoquidem fortuna mea ac tua fervida virtus  
 Eripit invito mihi te, cui languida nondum  
 Lumina sunt gnati cara saturata figura, 220  
 Non ego te gaudens laetanti pectore mittam,  
 Nec te ferre sinam fortunae signa secundae,  
 Sed primum multas expromam mente querelas,  
 Canitiem terra atque infuso pulvere foedans,  
 Inde infecta vago suspendam lintea malo, 225  
 Nostros ut luctus nostraeque incendia mentis  
 Carbasus obscurata dicet ferrugine Hibera.  
 Quod tibi si sancti concesserit incola Itoni,

204. *Annuit*] 'Annuit; et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum,' Virg. Aen. ix. 106. The original of these imitations is the famous passage of Homer: ἡ καὶ κυανέησιν ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νύσσει Κρονίων· ἀμβρόσιαι δ' ἄρα χεῖραι ἐπιβρώσαντο ἀνυκτος κρατὸς ἅπ' ἀθανάτοιο, μέγαν δ' ἐλέλιξεν Ὀλυμπόν, Il. i. 528.—*numine* appears to be used for *nutu*, with reference to its derivation from *nuo*. Cf. Lucr. ii. 632.

208.] *Consitus* = *obsitus*. 'Involved.'

211.] *Erechtheus* was an ancient king of Athens.

212. *moenia divae*] Athens, the city of Pallas.

215. *unice*] *Unicus* = the Greek ἀγαπητός.

217. *Reddite*] Because Theseus had been reared up to manhood at the court of Pittheus of Troezen.

220. *sunt—saturata*] 'Have had their fill.'

224.] 'Canitiem multo deformat pulvere,' Virg. Aen. x. 844.

225. *infecta*] 'Dyed,' i. e. 'black.'

227. *ferrugine*] Literally, 'the rust of iron.' Hence a dusky colour. 'Cum caput obscura nitidum ferrugine textit,' Virg. Georg. i. 467.—*dicet* = *indicet*, a sense in which the word was used by Lucilius, 'Sic ubi ad aures Fama tuam pugnam clarans alata dicasset.'—*Hibera*. Flax was grown to a great extent in Spain.

228. *Itoni*] A town in Thessaly where Pallas was worshipped.

- Quae nostrum genus ac sedes defendere Erechthei  
 Annuit, ut tauri respergas sanguine dextram, 230  
 Tum vero facito ut memori tibi condita corde  
 Haec vigeant mandata, nec ulla oblitteret aetas,  
 Ut simul ac nostros invisent lumina collis,  
 Funestam antennae deponant undique vestem,  
 Candidaque intorti sustollant vela rudentes, 235  
 Quam primum cernens ut laeta gaudia mente  
 Agnoscam, cum te reducem aetas prospera sistet.  
 Haec mandata prius constanti mente tenentem  
 Thesea ceu pulsae ventorum flamine nubes  
 Aerium nivei montis liquere cacumen. 240  
 At pater, ut summa prospectum ex arce petebat,  
 Anxia in assiduos absumens lumina fletus,  
 Cum primum inflati conspexit lintea veli,  
 Praecipitem sese scopulorum e vertice iecit,  
 Amissum credens immiti Thesea fato. 245  
 Sic funesta domus ingressus tecta paterna  
 Morte ferox Theseus qualem Minoidi luctum  
 Obtulerat mente inmemori talem ipse recepit.  
 Quae tamen aspectans cedentem maesta carinam  
 Multiplices animoolvebat saucia curas. 250  
 At parte ex alia florens volitabat Iacchus  
 Cum thiaso Satyrorum et Nysigenis Silenis,  
 Te quaerens, Ariadna, tuoque incensus amore.  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 Quae tum alacres passim lymphata mente furebant  
 Euhoe bacchantes, euhoe capita inflectentes. 255

230. *Annuit*] 'Has promised.'

232. *aetas*] 'Length of time.'

234. *antennae*] 'The sail-yards.'

235. *rudentes*] 'The cordage.'

Here there is a line omitted which Doering and others retain: *Lucida qua splendent summi carchesia mali*: —*Carchesia*, 'the mast head,' through holes in which the ropes were passed.

239, 240. *liquere*] 'Left the memory of Theseus.'

243. *inflati*] Doering prefers *inflecti*, i. e. black, which assigns a reason for Aegaeus' conduct.

246, 247. *funesta—paterna morte*] 'Put into mourning by his father's death.'

251. *volitabat*] 'Was hovering,' or 'flitting.'

252. *thiaso*] 'A crew.'

254. *lymphata*] 'Frenzied.' — *Lymphatus* (from 'lympa') one who has seen a water-nymph (νυμφόληπτος), a misfortune which was supposed to deprive the seer of reason. 'Mentemque lymphatam Maeroticus,' Hor. Od. i. 37. 14.

255. *Euhoe* or *euehe*] 'Crying σοῦϊ.'

Harum pars tecta quatiebant cuspidē thyrsos,  
 Pars e divulso iactabant membra iuvenco,  
 Pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant,  
 Pars obscura cavis celebrabant orgia cistis,  
 Orgia, quae frustra cupiunt audire profani, 260  
 Plangebant aliae proceris tympana palmis  
 Aut tereti tenuis tinnitus aere ciebant,  
 Multis raucisonos efflabant cornua bombos  
 Barbaraque horribili stridebat tibia cantu.

Talibus amplifice vestis decorata figuris 265  
 Pulvinar complexa suo velabat amictu.  
 Quae postquam cupide spectando Thessala pubes  
 Expleta est, sanctis coepit decedere divis.  
 Hic, qualis flatu placidum mare matutino  
 Horrificans Zephyrus proclivas incitat undas 270  
 Aurora exoriente vagi sub limina Solis,  
 Quae tarde primum clementi flamine pulsae  
 Procedunt, leviterque sonant plangore cachinni,  
 Post vento crescente magis magis increbrescunt  
 Purpureaque procul nantes a luce refulgent, 275  
 Sic tum ibi vestibuli linquentes regia tecta  
 Ad se quisque vago passim pede discedebant.  
 Quorum post abitum princeps e vertice Pelei  
 Advenit Chiron portans silvestria dona:  
 Nam quocumque ferunt campi, quot Thessala magnis 280  
 Montibus ora creat, quot propter fluminis undas  
 Aura parit flores tepidi fecunda Favoni,  
 Hos in distinctis plexos tulit ipse corollis,  
 Quo permulsa domus iucundo risit odore.

257—265] Compare with this passage Persius, Sat. i. 99—102, 'Torva Mimalloneis implerunt cornua bombis, Et raptum vitulo caput ablatura superbo Bassaris et Lyncem Maenas flexura corymbis Evion ingeminat; reparabilis adsonat Echo.'

29. *cistis*] Sacred arks or chests carrying the mysteries. The bearers were called *κιστοφόροι*.

261. *proceris*] 'Uplifted.'

268. *decedere*] 'Make way for.'

270. *proclivas*] 'Sloping for-

ward.'

273. *plangore*] 'Murmur.'—*cachinni*, 'ripples.' Æsch. P. V. 90, ἀνιριθμὸν γέλασμα.

277.] *Ad se* = 'chez lui,' 'to his own abode.'

278. *Pelei* or *Peli*] Gen. of *Pelion*.

279. *Chiron*] The centaur who was to superintend the education of Achilles.

283. *in distinctis*] 'Indistinctis,' Doering and Ellis.

Confestim Peneios adest, viridantia Tempe,  
 Tempe, quæ silvæ cingunt super impendentes,  
 Magnessum linquens Doris celebranda choreis,  
 Non vacuos : namque ille tulit radicitus altas  
 Fagos ac recto proceras stipite laurus,  
 Non sine nutanti platano lentaque sorore  
 Flammæ Phaethontis et aëria cupressu.  
 Haec circum sedes late contexta locavit,  
 Vestibulum ut molli velatum fronde vireret.  
 Post hunc consequitur sollerti corde Prometheus,  
 Extenuata gerens veteris vestigia poenae,  
 Quam quondam silici restrictus membra catena  
 Persolvit pendens e verticibus praeruptis.  
 Inde pater divum sancta cum coniuge natisque  
 Advenit caelo, te solum, Phoebe, relinquens  
 Unigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri :  
 Pelea nam tecum pariter soror aspernata est  
 Nec Thetidis taedas voluit celebrare iugalis.  
 Qui postquam niveis flexerunt sedibus artus,  
 Large multiplici constructae sunt dapè mensae,  
 Cum interea infirmo quatientes corpora motu  
 Veridicos Parcae coeperunt edere cantus.  
 His corpus tremulum complectens undique vestis  
 Candida purpurea talos incinxerat ora,  
 At roseae niveo residebant vertice vittae,  
 Aeternumque manus carpebant rite laborem.  
 Laeva colum molli lana retinebat amictum,  
 Dextera tum leviter deducens fila supinis

287.] *Magnessum* is Ellis's emendation for *minissim*. Cf. Il. ii. 756.

288.] *Non vacuus* = *non vacuus*,  
i. e. 'not empty handed.'

290. *lentaque sorore*] The alder or poplar, into which kind of trees the sisters of Phaethon were changed.

291. *Flammatus*] 'Blasted with fire.' 'Terret ambustus Phaethon avaras Spes,' Hor. Od. iv. ll. 25.

295. *Extenua*(a) Grown faint and nearly obliterated.—*vestigia*, i. e. of the fetters, or of the wounds which the vulture gave him.

296.] *silici restrictus* = *rupi ad-*  
*fixus.*

300. *Unigenam*] 'Twin sister.'—*Idri*, a mountain in Caria, where Diana was worshipped.

304. *constructas sunt*] 'Were piled.'

308. *ora*] A hem or fringe =  
*κράσπεδον*.

309.] This is Doering's emenda-  
tion for *rosen niveae*.

312.] Cookesley quotes Hor. Od. iii. 23. 1, 'Caelo supinos si tuleris manus.'—*supinis* here = 'up-turned.'

Formabat digitis, tum prono in pollice torquens  
 Libratum tereti versabat turbine fustum,  
 Atque ita decerpens æquabat semper opus dens, 315  
 Laneaque aridulis hærebant morsa labellis,  
 Quæ prius in levi fuerant extantia filo :  
 Ante pedes autem candentis mollia lanæ  
 Vellera virgati custodibant calathisci.  
 Hæc tum clarisona vellentes vellera voce 320  
 Talia divino fuderunt carmine fata,  
 Carmine, perfidiae quod post nulla arguet aetas.

O decus eximium magnis virtutibus augens,  
 Emathiae tutamen opis, clarissime nato,  
 Accipe, quod læta tibi pandunt luce sorores, 325  
 Veridicum oraculum. Sed vos, quæ fata sequuntur,  
 Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Adveniet tibi iam portans optata maritis  
 Hesperus, adveniet fausto cum sidere coniunx,  
 \*Quæ tibi flexo animo mentis perfundat amorem 330  
 Languidosque paret tecum coniungere somnos  
 Levia substernens robusto brachia collo.

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Nulla domus tales unquam contexit amores,  
 Nullus amor tali coniunxit foedere amantes, 335  
 Qualis adest Thetidi, qualis concordia Peleo.

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Nascetur vobis expers terroris Achilles,  
 Hostibus haud tergo, sed forti pectore notus,

313. *prono*] 'Turned downwards.'

314. *tereti—turbine*] 'With fine, i. e. rapid rotation.' 'Fusus et apposito pollice versat opus,' Tibul. ii. l. 64.

315—317.] While they spun they, with their teeth, nipped off the inequalities and knots which from time to time appeared on the thread.

319. *virgati*] 'Made of osiers,' or possibly 'made of differently coloured osiers exhibiting a pattern.'

323.] *augens* clearly governs '*decus eximium*,' and cannot = *aucto*, as Doering strangely explains it.

327. *subtegmina*] 'Woof,' but here it means simply 'threads.' 'Talia saecula suis dixerunt, currite, fusi Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcae,' Virg. Ecl. iv. 46.

330.] Lachmann reads: 'Quæ tibi flexanimo mentis perfundat amorem.'

334. *contexit*] 'Held two such lovers together under the same roof;' *ὁμοστέριον*. Cookesley.

Qui persaepe vago victor certamine cursus 340  
 Flammea praevertet celeris vestigia cervae.

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Non illi quisquam bello se conferet heros,  
 Cum Phrygii Teucro manabunt sanguine campi  
 Troicaque obsidens longinquo moenia bello 345  
 Periuri Pelopis vastabit tertius heres.

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Illius egregias virtutes claraque facta  
 Saepe fatebuntur gnatorum in funere matres,  
 Cum in cinerem canos solvent a vertice crines 350  
 Putridaque infirmis variabunt pectora palmis.

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Namque velut densas praecerpens cultor aristas  
 Sole sub ardenti flaventia demetit arva,  
 Troiugenum infesto prosternens corpora ferro 355

\* \* \* \* \*

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Testis erit magnis virtutibus unda Scamandri,  
 Quae passim rapido diffunditur Hellesponto,  
 Cuius iter caesis angustans corporum acervis  
 Alta tepefaciet permixta flumina caede. 360

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Denique testis erit morti quoque reddita praeda,  
 Cum terrae ex celso coacervatum aggere bustum

341. *Flammea*] 'Swift as flame.' So Virgil, of Camilla, Aen. xi. 718, 'Pernicibus ignea plantis.'—*praevertet*, 'shall outstrip.' An ordinary race could not be called *vagus*, but that after a hind would clearly be so.

345. *longinquo*] Probably here applied to time. The Trojan war lasted ten years.

346. *Periuri Pelopis*] Pelops had bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of Oenomaus, to remove the linchpin from his master's chariot, and recompensed him by throwing him into the sea.—*tertius heres*. Agamemnon was son of Atreus, who succeeded

his brother Thyestes, the son of Pelops.

351. *Putrida*] 'Bruised.' 353.] With this passage compare Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, Act v. sc. 5: 'And there the strawy Greeks ripe for his edge Fall down before him like the mower's swath.'

357.] 'Quid debeas, o Roma, Nononibus, Testis Metaurum flumen,' Hor. Od. iv. 4. 37, 38.

363.] Doering reads '*teres excelso*,' but we prefer the reading here given, which is adopted by Rossbach.



Excipiet niveos percussae virginis artus.

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi. 365

Nam simul ac fessis dederit fors copiam Achivis  
Urbis Dardaniae Neptunia solvere vincla,  
Alta Polyxenia mutescent caede sepulcra,  
Quae, velut ancipiti succumbens victima ferro,  
Proliciet truncum summisso poplite corpus. 370

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Quare agite optatos animi coniungite amores.  
Accipiat coniunx felici foedere divam,  
Dedatur cupido iam dudum nupta marito.

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi. 375

Non illam nutrix orienti luce revisens  
Hesterno collum poterit circumdare filo  
[Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi],  
Anxia nec mater discordis maesta puellae  
Secubitu caros mittet sperare nepotes. 380

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Talia praefantes quondam felicia Pelei  
Carmina divino cecinerunt pectore Parcae.  
Praesentes namque ante domos invisere castas  
Heroum et sese mortali ostendere coetu 385  
Caelicolae nondum spreta pietate solebant.  
Saepe pater divum templo in fulgente revisens,  
Annua cum festis venissent sacra diebus,

364. *percussae virginis*] Polyxenia, to whom Achilles was betrothed, and at a meeting with whom, in the temple of Apollo, he was slain by Paris. His shade afterwards demanded her sacrifice to him, and in obedience to it she was slain by his son Neoptolemus.

367. *Neptunia*] Troy was built for Laomedon by Neptune and Apollo.

368. *mutescunt*] This is Rossbach's probable conjecture. Lachmann reads *milescent*. Doering and Ellis *madificent*. The shade of Achilles was quieted after the sacrifice.

369. *ancipiti*] 'Two-edged.' The

axe called 'bipennis.'

374. *iam dudum*] The usual meaning is 'long since.' Doering prefers to take *dudum* separately with *nupta* = 'lately (nuper) married.' But if taken as one word, 'tum positum videtur *iamdudum* pro : *quam primum*, ut apud Ovid. *Amat.* ii. 457, "Candida *iamdudum* cingantur colla la-certis." Doering.

380. *Secubitu*] 'Separation from her husband.'—*mittet*, 'shall cease.' 'Mitte sectari rosa quo locorum Sera moretur,' Hor. *Od.* i. 38. 3.

382. *Peles*] Dative, = Πηλεϊ.

387. *revisens*] 'Paying visita.'

Conspexit terra centum procumbere tauros.  
 Saepe vagus Liber Parnasi vertice summo 390  
 Thyiadas effusis euantis crinibus egit,  
 Cum Delphi tota certatim ex urbe ruentes  
 Acciperent laeti divum fumantibus aris.  
 Saepe in letifero belli certamine Mavors  
 Aut rapidi Tritonis hera aut Rhamnusia virgo 395  
 Armatas hominum est praesens hortata catervas.  
 Sed postquam tellus scelere est imbuta nefando,  
 Iustitiamque omnes cupida de mente fugarunt,  
 Perfudere manus fraterno sanguine fratres,  
 Destitit extinctos natus lugere parentes, 400  
 Optavit genitor primaevi funera nati,  
 Liber ut innuptae poteretur flore novercae,  
 Ignaro mater substernens se impia nato  
 Impia non verita est divos scelerare parentes,  
 Omnia fanda nefanda malo permixta furore 405  
 Iustificam nobis mentem avertere deorum.  
 Quare nec talis dignantur visere coetus,  
 Nec se contingi patiuntur lumine claro.

LXV.

Etsi me assiduo confectum cura dolore  
 Sevocat a doctis, Ortale, virginibus,  
 Nec potis est dulcis Musarum expromere fetus  
 Mens animi, tantis fluctuat ipsa malis :  
 (Namque mei nuper Lethaeo gurgite fratris 5  
 Pallidulum manans alluit unda pedem,

395. *Tritonis hera*] Minerva. Lake Triton was in North Africa.—*Rhamnusia virgo*, Nemesis or Adrastea, who was worshipped at Rhamnus in Attica.

397. *imbuta*] 'Steeped in.'

398. *Iustitiamque, &c.*] Compare Ovid. *Metam.* i. 129, speaking of the iron age, 'Fugere pudor verumque fidesque, In quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique Insidiaeque et vis et amor sceleratus habendi.'

404. *divos — parentes*] 'Intelligit Scaliger "deos patrios," equidem

malim intelligere "divinae dignitatis majores." Doering.

LXV.—4. *Mens animi*] θυμὸς ἐν φρεσίν. Doering. So Lucret. vi. 1181.

2. *Ortale*] Q. Hortensius [H]ortalus, the famous orator and rival of Cicero.

5, 6. *Namque mei, &c.*] Translate, 'For the wave that flows through the pool of Lethe has lately laved the pale foot of my brother.'

Troia Rhoeteo quem subter litore tellus  
 Ereptum nostris obterit ex oculis.  
 \*Alloquar, audiero nunquam tua loquentem,  
 Nunquam ego te, vita frater amabilior, 10  
 Aspiciam posthac? At certe semper amabo,  
 Semper maesta tua carmina morte canam,  
 Qualia sub densis ramorum concinit umbris  
 Daulias absumpti fata gemens Itylei :)  
 Sed tamen in tantis maeroribus, Ortale, mitto 15  
 Haec expressa tibi carmina Battiadae,  
 Ne tua dicta vagis nequicquam credita ventis  
 Effluxisse meo forte putes animo;  
 Ut missum sponsi furtivo munere malum  
 Procurrit casto virginis e gremio, 20  
 Quod miserae oblitae molli sub veste locatum,  
 Dum adventu matris prosilit, excutitur:  
 Atque illud prono praeceps agitur decursu,  
 Huic manat tristi conscius ore rubor.

## LXVI.

Omnia qui magni dispexit lumina mundi,  
 Qui stellarum ortus comperit atque obitus,  
 Flammeus ut rapidi solis nitor obscuretur,  
 Ut cedant certis sidera temporibus,  
 Ut Triviam furtim sub Latmia, saxa relegans 5  
 Ducis amor gyro devocet aërio,

7.] *Rhoeteum* was a promontory of the Troad.

8. *Obterit*] 'Keeps down.'

9.] After *tua, facta* is proposed.

14. *Daulias*] (From Daulis, in Phocis, where Tereus, husband of Procne, reigned.) The nightingale, into which either Procne (the mother of Itylus or Itys) or her sister Philomela was changed. Procne is more usually supposed to have been changed into a swallow.

16. *Battiadae*] Callimachus, of Cyrene, in Africa, from Battus, reputed founder of that town. 'Battiades toto semper cantabitur orbe, Quamvis ingenio non valet, arte valet,' *Ov. Amor. i. 15. 13.*

23. *Atque illud*] 'Forthwith it,' &c., as in Virgil, *Georg. i. 202*, 'Si brachia forte remisit, *Atque illum* in praeceps prono rapit alveus amni.'

LXVI.]—This is a translation of a now lost poem of Callimachus of Alexandria, made by Catullus at the request of his friend Hortalus. See *supr. lxxv.* The poem is supposed to be spoken by a lock of Berenice's hair, and is exceedingly difficult.

1.] *Qui* = Conon, v. 7. 'In medio duo signa Conon; et quis fuit alter Descripsit radio totum quigen-tibus orbem?' Virg. *Ecl. iii. 40.*

5. *Triviam*] Diana, or the Moon, fabled to have visited Endymion,

Idem me ille Conon caelesti numine vidit  
 E Bereniceo vertice caesariem  
 Fulgentem clare, quam multis illa dearum  
 Levia protendens brachia pollicita est, 10  
 Qua rex tempestate novo auctus hymenaeo  
 Vastatum finis iverat Assyrios,  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 Estne novis nuptis odio Venus? anne parentum 15  
 Frustrantur falsis gaudia lacrimulis,  
 Ubertim thalami quas intra limina fundunt?  
 Non, ita me divi, vera gemunt, iuerint.  
 Id mea me multis docuit regina querelis  
 Invisente novo praelia torva viro. 20  
 At tu non orbum luxti deserta cubile,  
 Sed fratris cari flebile discidium.  
 Cum penitus maestus exedit cura medullas,  
 Ut tibi tunc toto pectore sollicitae  
 Sensibus ereptis mens excidit! at te ego certe 25  
 Cognoram a parva virgine magnanimam.  
 Anne bonum oblita es facinus, quo regium adepta's  
 Coniugium, quo non fortius ausit alis?  
 Sed tum maesta virum mittens quae verba locuta es!  
 Iuppiter, ut tristi lumina saepe manu! 30  
 Quis te mutavit tantus deus? an quod amantes  
 Non longe a caro corpore abesse volunt?  
 Atque ibi me cunctis pro dulci coniuge divis  
 Non sine taurino sanguine pollicita es,  
 Si reditum tetulisset. Is haut in tempore longo 35  
 Captam Asiam Aegypti finibus addiderat.

as he lay asleep in Latmos. This is a poetic way of alluding to an eclipse.

7. *Conon*] A celebrated mathematician in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus.—*me*, the lock of hair which is supposed to speak throughout the poem.

11. *novo auctus hymenaeo*] His marriage with his sister Berenice.—*rex*, Ptolemaeus Euergetes.

18.] *iuerint* for *iurerint*. 'O Tite, si quid ego adiuero curamve levasso,' Ennius, apud Cic. de Senect. i.

21.] 'But it was not the widowed bed that you mourned forlorn, but the woeful separation from your dear brother.'

27. *facinus*] Hyginus relates that in a certain battle Berenice restored the day, by her personal valour, for her father Philadelphus.

28.] *alis*, neuter *alid*, the old form of *alius*, *ulia*, *aliud*.

30. *tristi*] Contracted for *trivisti*.

32. *caro corpore*] 'The beloved person.'

Quis ego pro factis caelesti reddita coetu  
 Pristina vota novo munere dissoluo.  
 Invita, o regina, tuo de vertice cessi,  
 Invita: adiuro teque tuumque caput, 40  
 Digna ferat quod siquis inaniter adiuravit!  
 Sed qui se ferro postulet esse parem?  
 Ille quoque eversus mons est, quem maximum in oris  
 Progenies Thiae clara supervehitur,  
 Cum Medi peperere novum mare, cumque iuventus 45  
 Per medium classi barbara navit Athon.  
 Quid facient crines, cum ferro talia cedant?  
 Iuppiter, ut Chalybum omne genus pereat,  
 Et qui principio sub terra quaerere venas  
 Institit ac ferri frangere duritiem! ♦ 50  
 Abiunctae paulo ante comae mea fata sorores  
 Lugebant, cum se Memnonis Aethiopis  
 Unigena impellens nutantibus aera pennis  
 Obtulit Arsinoes Cypridos ales equos,  
 Isque per aetherias me tollens advolat umbras 55  
 Et Veneris casto collocat in gremio.  
 Ipsa suum Zephyritis eo famulum legarat,

37. *caelesti reddita coetu*] Because the lock became a constellation.—*coetu* is dat., as *curru* in Virg. Aen. vii. 724.

38. *Pristina vota*, &c.] 'Release (i. e. pay) your former vows by this novel offering of myself.' So Hor. Od. iv. 2. 54, 'Me tener solvet vitulus.'

39.] Virgil, Aen. vi. 460, has closely imitated this line: 'Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.'

41.] 'By which if any one swears falsely, may he receive his deserts.'

42. *postulet*, &c.] 'Can claim' to 'be a match for steel.' Pope in his 'Rape of the Lock,' has closely imitated this passage in the well-known lines, 'Steel could the labours of the gods destroy,' &c.

43.] So Juvenal, Sat. x. 173, 'Creditor olim Velificatus Athos, et quicquid Graecia mendax Audet in historia.'

44. *Progenies Thiae*] The sun.

48.] *ut* = *utinam*. 'O that!' 'Iuppiter ut pereat positum robigine telum,' Hor. Sat. ii. 1. 43. N.B.—The last syllable of *Chalybum* is treated as if it were *Chalybōn*. In the Scholia to Apoll. Rhod. ii. 375, the original words are quoted, Χαλύβων ὡς ἀπόλοιτο γίνος γαιόθεν ἀντίλλοντα κακὸν φυτὸν οἷ μιν ἔφηναν.

50.] *frangere* = *vincere*.

51—54.] 'My sisters were bewailing the fate of me a lock lately severed, when the brother of Aethiopian Memnon, beating the air with flapping wings, the winged horse of Cyprian Arsinoe, presented himself.'

53. *Unigena*] Zephyrus was son of Aurora, who was also Memnon's mother.

57.] Probably the name *Zephyritis* was applied to *Arsinoe*, on account of *Zephyrium*, a promontory of Egypt, where she was worshipped as

Graia Canopieis incola litoribus.

\*Hi dii ven ibi vario ne solum in lumine caeli

Ex Ariadneis aurea temporibus

60

Fixa corona foret, sed nos quoque fulgeremus

Devotae flavi verticis exuviae,

Uvidulam a fletu cedentem ad templa deum me

Sidus in antiquis diva novum posuit:

Virginis et saevi contingens namque leonis

65

Lumina, Callisto iuxta Lycaoniam,

Vertor in occasum, tardum dux ante Booten,

Qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano.

Sed quanquam me nocte premunt vestigia divum,

Lux autem canae Tethyi restituit,

70

(Pace tua fari hic liceat, Rhamnusia virgo,

Namque ego non ullo vera timore tegam,

Nec si me infestis diserpent sidera dictis,

Condita quin verei pectoris evoluam):

Non his tam laetor rebus, quam me afore semper,

75

Afore me a dominae vertice discrucior,

*Arsinoe Cypris.*—*Cypridos* for *Lo-cridos*, in 54. Cf. Athenaeus, vii. 318. Anyhow, Catullus appears to have identified *Arsinoe*, wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who built a temple to her honour at Alexandria, with *Aphrodite Zephyriks*, the proper goddess of Zephyrium. For the application of the term 'ales equos' to Zephyrus, compare 'Eurus Per Siculas equitavit undas,' Hor. Od. iv. 4. 43.

58. *Graia—incola*] As being a Greek goddess introduced by the Macedonian dynasty. — *Canopieis*. Canopus was a town of Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile.

59.] *Ellis* conjectures, 'Hic iuveni Ismario ne solum in limine caeli,' where *iuvenis Ismaricus*, 'the Thracian youth,' is Bacchus.

61.] Supply *ut*. 'Sed ut nos quoque fulgeremus.'

62. *Devotae*] 'Dedicated,' or 'consecrated.'

63. *Uvidulam*] The lock is supposed to be moist with tears at part-

ing from its mistress.

66. *Lumina*] 'The stars forming the constellation.'—*Callisto Lycaoniam*, daughter of Lycaon, the Great Bear. Note the quantity of *iuxta*.

67. *Booten*] Bootes, the Herdsman, was another name for Arctophylax, the Bearward.

68.] 'Arctos Oceani metuentes aequore tingi,' Virg. Georg. i. 246.

69. *me nocte premunt*, &c.] i. e. 'I am high up in the heavens at night;' lit. 'the gods walk upon me.'

71. *Rhamnusia virgo*] Nemesis. Rhamnus was a village in Attica, where there was a celebrated statue of the goddess.

73.] *Nec = ne—quidem*. 'Not even.'

74. *Quin*] 'So as not to,' here = *quominus*. 'All the reproaches of the stars shall not prevent me from expressing (*evoluam*) my secret sentiments (*condita*).—*evoluam* = *evol-vam*.

E

Quicum ego, dum virgo quondam fuit omnibus expers,  
Unguentis una millia multa bibi.

Nunc vos, optato quas iunxit lumine taeda,

Nunc post unanimis corpora coniugibus 80

Tradite, nudantes reiecta veste papillas,

Quam iucunda mihi munera libet onyx,

Vester onyx, casto petitis quae iura cubili.

Sed quae se impuro dedit adulterio,

Illius ah mala dona levis bibat irrita pulvis : 85

Namque ego ab indignis praemia nulla peto ;

Sed magis, o nuptae, semper concordia vostras

Semper amor sedes incolat assiduus.

Tu vero, regina, tuens cum sidera divam

Placabis festis luminibus Venerem, 90

Sanguinis expertem non jusseris esse tuam me,

Sed potius largis affice muneribus.

Sidera corruerent utinam ! coma regia fiam !

Proximus Hydrochoi fulgeret Oarion !

77, 78.] With whom, when she was formerly a virgin free from all men, I drank the value of many thousands of money in unguents.' Or, with Ellis, placing the comma after *Unguentis*, 'With whom,' &c., 'I, that am now bereft of all ointments, imbibed many thousands.' N.B.—*Expers* usually takes a genitive.

80. *Nunc post*] For *non post*, which Ellis and Rossbach retain, Doering reads *ne prius*, but the change of *non* into *nunc* is a much less violent alternative, and I have accordingly ventured upon it.—A. H. W.

93.] 'O that the constellations

were falling in! May I become a lock of the queen's hair! O that Orion were shining next to Aquarius!' Orion, as Mr. Cookealey observes, is really far distant from Aquarius, and such a change would involve a complete upset of the universe, which the lock would not object to, if it could but return to Berenice's head.—*fulgëret*, so Virg. Aen. vi. 827, 'Paribus quos fulgëre cernis in armis.'—*corruerent* is Ellis's reading for *corruerint*, which Lachmann gives. If we read *corruerint*, *fulgeret* must be pres. subj. from *fulgero* = *fulguro*, and the three wishes must all be directed to the future.

# ALBII TIBULLI

## ELEGIARUM

### LIBER PRIMUS.

#### I.

DIVITIAS alius fulvo sibi congerat auro  
 Et teneat culti iugera multa soli,  
 Quem labor assiduus vicino terreat hoste,  
 Martia cui somnos classica pulsa fugent :  
 Me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti, 5  
 Dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus.  
 Ipse seram teneras maturo tempore vites  
 Rusticus et facili grandia poma manu :  
 Nec spes destituat, sed frugum semper acervos  
 Praebeat et pleno pinguis musta lacu. 10  
 Nam veneror, seu stipes habet desertus in agris  
 Seu vetus in trivio florea sarta lapis :

1.—1. *auro*] With gold obtained by military service.—*fulvo auro* cannot = *fulvi auri*. Dissen.

2. *iugera multa*] This land would be that which was commonly allotted to veterans after civil wars. Cf. Virg. Ecl. i. 71, 'Impius hæc tam culta novalia miles habebit?'

3. *terreat*] Because in his military toils he is exposed to constant peril.

4. *pulsa*] 'Ut Græci dixerunt κρίκειν αὐλόν, et κρούματα pro αὐλήματα.' Dissen. [The Hebrew שָׁרַר, 'to sound the trumpet (once),' means properly 'to strike.' So the Germans say 'in die Trompete zu

stossen.' A. H. W.] N. B. *Classicum* is the *trumpet call*, not the trumpet itself, which is *tuba*.

5. *mea paupertas*] To mark the contrast. The poverty which is my lot.—*traducat*, 'consign.'

9. *frugum*] Here 'grain.' *Fruges* are 'crops,' as distinguished from *fructus*, 'fruit.'

10. *lacu*] 'A wine vat.' 'De lacubus proxima musta tuis.' Ovid. Fast. iv. 888.

11. *Nam veneror, &c.*] These trunks and stones, sacred to the rustic deities, were honoured with garlands, fillets, libations, and ointments. 'Termine sive lapis sive



Et quodcunque mihi pomum novus educat annus, Libatum agricolae ponitur ante deum.	
Flava Ceres, tibi sit nostro de rure corona Spicea, quae templi pendeat ante fores :	15
Pomosisque ruber custos ponatur in hortis, Terreat ut saeva falce Priapus aves.	
Vos quoque, felicitis quondam nunc pauperis agri Custodes, fertis munera vestra, Lares.	20
Tunc vitula innumeros lustrabat caesa iuvenco: Nunc agna exigui est hostia parva soli.	
Agna cadet vobis, quam circum rustica pubes Clamat 'io messes et bona vina date.'	
Iam modo nunc possum contentus vivere parvo Nec semper longae deditus esse viae,	25
Sed Canis aestivos ortus vitare sub umbra Arboris ad rivos praetereuntis aquae.	
Nec tamen interdum pudeat tenuisse bidentes Aut stimulo tardos increpuisse boves,	30
Non agnamve sinu pigeat fetumve capellae Desertum oblita matre referre domum.	
At vos exiguo pecori, furesque lupique, Parcite : de magno praeda petenda grege.	
Hic ego pastoremque meum lustrare quot annis Et placidam soleo spargere lacte Palem.	35
Adsitis, divi, nec vos de paupere mensa Dona nec e puris spernite fictilibus.	
Fictilia antiquus primum sibi fecit agrestis Pocula, de facili composuitque luto.	40

es defossus in agris Stipes,' Ovid. Fast. ii. 461.—*veneror*, 'I perform my religious duties.'

14. *deum*] Probably *Silvanus*.

18.] Priapus was the god of gardens, whose image was made use of as a scarecrow.

19. *felicitis quondam*, &c.] How Tibullus became impoverished is not known. It is supposed that his lands were sequestered, as was the case with those of Virgil.

20. *fertis*] *φίμασθε*, 'receive.'

25.] The MSS. have *non* instead of *nunc*. It is doubtful what Ti-

bullus really wrote.

26. *longae viae*] Long and distant military expeditions.

27. *Canis*] The dog-star, Sirius, called also *Canicula*. 'Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae Nescit tangere.' Hor. Od. iii. 13. 9, 10.

34. *de magno*, &c.] 'Eat' is to be supplied.

35. *lustrare*] To purify by means of heaps of lighted straw, over which the shepherds jumped in honour of Pales.

36. *placidam*] 'Ut placida sit.' Dissen.

Non ego divitias patrum fructusque requiro,  
 Quos tulit antiquo condita messis avo :  
 Parva seges satis est, satis est, requiescere lecto  
 Sei licet et solito membra levare toro.  
 Quam iuvat immites ventos audire cubantem 45  
 Et dominam tenero detinuisse sinu,  
 Aut, gelidas hibernus aquas cum fuderit Auster,  
 Securum somnos imbre iuvante sequi !  
 Hoc mihi contingat : sit dives iure, furorem  
 Qui maris et tristes ferre potest pluvias. 50  
 O quantum est auri pereat potiusque smaragdi,  
 Quam fleat ob nostras ulla puella vias !  
 Te bellare decet terra, Messala, marique,  
 Ut domus hostiles praeferat exuvias :  
 Me retinent vinctum formosae vincla puellae, 55  
 Et sedeo duras ianitor ante fores.  
 Non ego laudari curo, mea Delia : tecum  
 Dum modo sim, quaeso segnis inersque vocer.  
 Te spectem, suprema mihi cum venerit hora,  
 Te teneam moriens deficiente manu ! 60  
 Flebis et arsuro positum me, Delia, lecto,  
 Tristibus et lacrimis oscula mixta dabis.  
 Flebis : non tua sunt duro praecordia ferro  
 Vincta, nec in tenero stat tibi corde silex.  
 Illo non iuvenis poterit de funere quisquam 65  
 Lumina, non virgo, sicca referre domum.  
 Tu Manes ne laede meos, sed parce solutis  
 Crinibus et teneris, Delia, parce genis.

42. *condita messis*] 'The harvest that was garnered.'

46. *detinuisse*] So in Virg. Aen. iv. 84, 'Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta, Detinet.'

49. *iure*] 'Rightfully.'

51. *O quantum est, &c.*] Dissen reads *potius pereatque*, remarking that the collocation is not unusual, it being customary with poets to place the verb common to two members of a sentence at the beginning of the second member; thus, i. 3. 56, '*Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari*,' as if '*dum terra sequitur sequi-*

*turque mari*.' 'May all the gold and emeralds that there are perish sooner than that,' &c.

57. *Non ego laudari curo*] 'I care not for glory.'

61. *arsuro lecto*] The funeral pile about to be fired.

64.] 'Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur, Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.' Virg. Aen. vi. 470.

67. *parce solutis, &c.*] He does not wish Delia to tear her hair or disfigure her cheeks. 'Iliades crinem de more solutae.' Virg. Aen. iii. 65.

Interea, dum fata sinunt, iungamus amores :  
 Iam veniet tenebris Mors adoperta caput, 70  
 Iam subrepet iners aetas, neque amare decebit,  
 Dicere nec cano blanditias capite.  
 Nunc levis est tractanda Venus, dum frangere postes  
 Non pudet et rixas inseruisse iuvat.  
 Hic ego dux milesque bonus : vos, signa tubaeque, 75  
 Ite procul, cupidis vulnera fert viris,  
 Ferte et opes : ego composito securus acervo  
 Despiciam dites despiciamque famem.

## III.

Ibitis Aegaeas sine me, Messala, per undas,  
 O utinam memores ipse cohorsque mei :  
 Me tenet ignotis aegrum Phaeacia terris :  
 Abstineas avidas, Mors precor atra, manus.  
 Abstineas, Mors atra, precor : non hic mihi mater 5  
 Quae legat in maestos ossa perusta sinus,  
 Non soror, Assyrios cineri quae dedat odores  
 Et fleat effusis ante sepulcra comis ;  
 Delia non usquam ; quae me cum mitteret urbe,  
 Dicitur ante omnes consuluisse deos. 10  
 Illa sacras pueri sortes ter sustulit : illi  
 Rettulit e triviis omina certa puer.

71. *subrepet*] 'Will steal on us.'

73. *frangere postes*] This was a common exploit of lovers when not admitted at the door of their mistress's house.

74. *inseruisse*] To mingle, i. e. with their intercourse. 'Inserendo saepius querelas et ambiguos de Galba sermones,' Tacit. Hist. i. 23, 'Introducing or weaving in complaints and ambiguous speeches about Galba.'

III.—1. *sine me*] M. Valerius Messala was departing for the East while Tibullus was detained by illness at Corcyra.

2. *O utinam memores*] 'I hope,

unforgetful.'—*cohors*, 'suite.' See Cic. ad Quintum fratrem, ii. 1. 4.

3. *Phaeacia*] Corcyra.

6.] *legat* for *colligat*.—*in maestos sinus*, 'into the folds of her mourning dress.'

7.] *Assyrios* for *Syrios*. 'Assyriaque nardo Potamus uncti?' Hor. Od. ii. 11. 16. 'Malobathro Syrio.' Ibid. ii. 7. 8.

9.] *mitteret* for *dimitteret*, as in Catull. lxxvi. 29, 'Sed tum maesta virum mittens.'

11, 12] Here are mentioned two kinds of divination, one by drawing lots, which appear to have been offered by boys in the street as match-boxes are now, the other by

Cuncta dabant reditus : tamen est deterrita nunquam,  
 Quin fieret nostras prospiceretque vias.  
 Ipse ego solator, cum iam mandata dedissem, 15  
 Quaerebam tardas anxius usque moras.  
 Aut ego sum causatus aves aut omina dira,  
 Saturnive sacram me tenuisse diem.  
 O quotiens ingressus iter mihi tristia dixi  
 Offensum in porta signa dedisse pedem ! 20  
 Audeat invito ne quis discedere Amore,  
 Aut sciat egressum se prohibente deo.  
 Quid tua nunc Isis mihi, Delia, quid mihi prosunt  
 Illa tua totiens aera repulsa manu,  
 Quidve, pie dum sacra colis, pureque lavari 25  
 Te (memini) et puro secubuisse toro ?  
 Nunc, dea, nunc succurre mihi (nam posse mederi  
 Picta docet templis multa tabella tuis),  
 Ut mea votivas persolvens Delia voces  
 Ante sacras lino tecta fores sedeat 30  
 Bisque die resoluta comas tibi dicere laudes  
 Insignis turba debeat in Pharia.  
 At mihi contingat patrios celebrare Penates  
 Reddereque antiquo menstrua tura Lari.  
 Quam bene Saturno vivebant rege prius quam 35  
 Tellus in longas est patefacta vias !

taking an omen from the first incident or thing seen by a servant sent out into the street for the purpose.

13. *deterrita*—*Quin*] 'Prevented from.'

15. *mandata*] 'Parting wishes.'

17. *causatus*] 'Made the excuse of.'

18. *Saturni sacram—diem*] The Jewish Sabbath. Some Romans, it appears, were so far influenced by the Jewish religion as to be unwilling to do any thing on this day. Hor. Sat. i. 9. 69, 'Hodie tricesima Sabbata : vin' tu Curtius Iudaeis oppedere ?'

20. *Offensum—pedem*] 'The striking of my foot against the threshold.' This was a very bad omen.

22. *sciat*] 'Let him know to his cost.'

23.] The Egyptian Isis was much

venerated under the Emperors, and had more worshippers than the old deities of Greece and Rome.

24. *aera*] 'Cymbals.'

25. *pureque lavari, &c.*] It was a customary part of the rites of Isis that women should bathe frequently and sleep apart from their husbands. Cf. infr. ii. l. 11, 12.

32.] *Pharia* = *Aegyptia*. The lighthouse on the island of Pharos was one of the seven wonders of the world.

34. *menstrua*] Monthly on the kalends of each month. N. B. The *Penates* were recognized deities as Jupiter, Juno, &c., who protected the family. The Lares had no existence independently of the family.

35—50.] With this passage compare Virg. Georg. i. 121—146.

Nondum caeruleas pinus contempserat undas,  
 Effusum ventis praeueneratque sinum,  
 Nec vagus ignotis repetens compendia terris  
 Presserat externa navita merce ratem. 40  
 Illo non validus subiit iuga tempore taurus,  
 Non domito fraenos ore momordit equus,  
 Non domus ulla fores habuit, non fixus in agris,  
 Qui regeret certis finibus arva, lapis.  
 Ipsae mella dabant quercus, ultroque ferebant 45  
 Obvia securis ubera lactis oves.  
 Non acies, non ira fuit, non bella, nec ensem  
 Inmiti saevus duxerat arte faber.  
 At Iove sub domino caedes et vulnera semper,  
 Nunc mare, nunc leti mille repente viae. 50  
 Parce, pater. Timidum non me periuria terrent,  
 Non dicta in sanctos impia verba deos.  
 Quod si fatales iam nunc explevimus annos,  
 Fac lapis inscriptis stet super ossa notis :  
 'Hic iacet inmiti consumptus morte Tibullus, 55  
 Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari.'  
 Sed me, quod facilis tenero sum semper Amori,  
 Ipsa Venus campos ducet in Elysios.  
 Hic choreae cantusque vigent, passimque vagantes  
 Dulce sonant tenui guttore carmen aves, 60  
 Fert casiam non culta seges, totosque per agros  
 Floret odoratis terra benigna rosis :  
 Ac iuvenum series teneris inmixta puellis  
 Ludit, et assidue praelia miscet Amor.

37. *contempserat*] 'Usurpant verbum de eo qui non timet.' Dissen. 'Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic Omnia dixisset.' Juv. Sat. x. 123.

38. *praeueneratque*] An allowable position of *que* with a quadrisyllabic verb. Infr. ii. h. 72.—*sinum*, 'sail.'

39. *compendia*] 'Gain.'

42. *momordit*] 'Champed.'

43, 44.] 'Ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum Fas erat.' Virg. Georg. i. 126.

45.] 'Mellaque decussit foliis.' Ibid. 131.

46. *securis—lactis*] 'Certain of obtaining milk.' Cf. Lucan viii. 784, 'I modo securus veniae.' 'Go, certain of indulgence:' lit. 'free from anxiety respecting it.' A. H. W.

51. *timidum* appears to be by *prolepsis* for *ut timeam*, fearful in consequence of these perjuries. Or we may take it, 'Fearful though I be, it is not perjured words that excite my apprehension.'

53. *fatales*] 'Ordained by fate.'

54. *inscriptis*] Other readings are, *his scriptis*, *his scriptus*.

57. *facilis*] 'Compliant.'

- Illic est, cuicumque rapax mors venit amanti,  
 Et gerit insigni myrtea sarta coma.  
 At scelerata iacet sedes in nocte profunda  
 Abdita, quam circum flumina nigra sonant:  
 Tisiphoneque impexa feros pro crinibus angues  
 Saevit, et huc illuc impia turba fugit: 70  
 Tunc niger in porta serpentum Cerberus ore  
 Stridet et aeratas excubat ante fores.  
 Illic Iunonem temptare Ixionis ausi  
 Versantur celeri noxia membra rota,  
 Porrectusque novem Tityos per iugera terrae 75  
 Assiduas atro viscere pascit aves.  
 Tantalus est illic, et circum stagna: sed acrem  
 Iam iam poturi deserit unda sitim:  
 Et Danai proles, Veneris quod numina laesit,  
 In cava Lethæas dolia portat aquas. 80  
 Illic sit, quicumque meos violavit amores,  
 Optavit lentas et mihi militias.  
 At tu casta precor maneat, sanctique pudoris  
 Assideat custos sedula semper anus.  
 Haec tibi fabellas referat positaque lucerna 85  
 Deducat plena stamina longa colo,  
 Ac circa gravibus pensis affixa puella  
 Paulatim somno fessa remittat opus.  
 Tum veniam subito, nec quisquam nuntiet ante,  
 Sed videar caelo missus adesse tibi. 90  
 Tunc mihi, qualis eris, longos turbata capillos,

65.] 'Hic, quos durus amor crudeli  
 tabe peredit, Secreti celant calles, et  
 myrtea circum Silva tegit.' Virg.  
 Aen. vi. 442.

69. *impexa* &c.] 'With the  
 fierce serpents, which she has in  
 place of hair, formed into no head-  
 dress.'

72. *Stridet*] 'Hisses.'

75.] 'Nec non et Tityon . . .  
 Cernere erat; per tota novem cui  
 iugera corpus Porrigitur.' Virg. Aen.  
 vi. 595.

79, 80.] 'Audiat Lyde scelus at-  
 que notas Virginum poenas, et inane  
 lymphæ Dolum fundo pereuntis  
 imo.' Hor. Od. iii. 25. 'The fifty

daughters of Danaus, all save one,  
 at the instigation of their father,  
 slew their husbands, the sons of  
 Aegyptus, brother of Danaus.

82. *lentas*] 'Prolonged.' Owing  
 to his illness, Tibullus was thrown  
 into involuntary inactivity, which  
 he thinks may have been caused by  
 the malignant wishes of his rivals,  
 who wished him to be detained  
 longer than an ordinary campaign  
 would have detained him.

86. *stamina*] 'Threads.' Properly  
 the 'warp' of a web, as *subtemina*  
 were the cross threads or 'woof.'

91. *qualis eris*] 'Just as you are.'

Obvia nudato, Delia, curre pede.  
 Hoc precor, hunc illum nobis Aurora nitentem  
 Luciferum roseis candida portet equis.

## VII.

Hunc cecinere diem Parcae fatalia nentes  
 Stamina non ulli dissoluenda deo ;  
 Hunc fore, Aquitanas posset qui fundere gentes,  
 Quem tremeret forti milite victus Atax.  
 Evenere : novos pubes Romana triumphos 5  
 Vidit et evinctos brachia capta duces :  
 At te victrices lauros, Messala, gerentem  
 Portabat niveis currus eburnus equis.  
 Non sine me est tibi partus honos : Tarbella Pyrene  
 Testis et Oceani litora Santonici, 10  
 Testis Arar Rhodanusque celer magnusque Garumna,  
 Carnoti et flavi caerulea lympa Liger.  
 An te, Cydne, canam, tacitis qui leniter undis  
 Caeruleus placidis per vada serpis aquis,  
 Quantus et aethereo contingens vertice nubes 15  
 Frigidus intonsos Taurus alat Cilicas ?  
 Quid referam, ut volitet crebras intacta per urbes  
 Alba Palaestino sancta columba Syro,

93. *hunc illum*] 'This famous (day).'*—hunc* denotes the day he refers to, *illum* its distinguished nature.

94.] 'Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis.' Virg. Aen. vii. 26.

VII.—This is a poem on the birthday of Messala, and celebrates his victories in Aquitania.

3. *Hunc fore, &c.*] 'That this day should be the one to see the rout of the Aquitanians.'

4. *Atax*] A river (now the *Aude*, in Languedoc), in Gallia Narbonensis, from which the poet Terentius Varro Atacinus received his agnomen.

9. *Tarbella Pyrene*] The Pyrenean district, inhabited by the Tarbelli, an Aquitanian tribe.

10. *Santonici*] The Santones were

another people of Aquitania, on the coast between the Loire and the Garonne. Hence the province called 'Santonge et Aunis.'

11. *Arar*] The Saone.—*Rhodanus*, the Rhone.—*Garumna*, the Garonne.

12. *Carnoti* or *Carnuti*] Another people on the other side of the Loire (Liger).

13.] He now turns to Messala's eastern campaigns. The Cydnus was a river in Cilicia.

15. *Quantus*] So Virg. Aen. iii. 641, 'Nam qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro Lanigeras claudit pecudes.'

17.] The dove was sacred to As-tarte.

18.] The word 'Palestine' is derived from the *Philistines*, on the sea-coast.

- Utque maris vastum prospectet turribus aequor  
 Prima ratem ventis credere docta Tyros, 20  
 Qualis et, arentes cum findit Sirius agros,  
 Fertilis aestiva Nilus abundet aqua?  
 Nile pater, quamvis possim te dicere causa  
 Aut quibus in terris oculuisse caput?  
 Te propter nullos tellus tua postulat imbres, 25  
 Arida nec Pluvio supplicat herba Iovi.  
 Te canit atque suum pubes miratur Osirim  
 Barbara, Memphiten plangere docta bovem.  
 Primus aratra manu sollerti fecit Osiris  
 Et teneram ferro sollicitavit humum, 30  
 Primus inexpertae commisit semina terrae  
 Pomaque non notis legit ab arboribus.  
 Hic docuit teneram palis adiungere vitem,  
 Hic viridem dura caedere falce comam:  
 Illi iucundos primum matura saporos 35  
 Expressa incultis uva dedit pedibus.  
 Ille liquor docuit voces inflectere cantu,  
 Movit et ad certos nescia membra modos;  
 Bacchus et agricolae magno confecta labore  
 Pectora tristitiae dissoluenda dedit; 40  
 Bacchus et afflictis requiem mortalibus affert,  
 Crura licet dura compede pulsa sonent.

20.] The invention of navigation is attributed to the Phoenicians.

27. *miratur*] 'Venerates.'

28. *Memphiten* — *bovem*] Apis. This deity was supposed to reside in the form of a sacred ox. When the animal had reached a certain age, it was solemnly drowned by the priests, and the population went into mourning for the supposed death of Apis, until another similar ox was found, which in its turn received veneration, as if the deity had revived within it. See Plin. H. N. viii. 46.—*plangere*. The literal meaning is 'to beat the breast'; hence, 'to mourn for,' as the Greek *τύπτεσθαι* and *κόπτεσθαι*.

34.] 'Tum denique dura Exerce imperia et ramos compece fluentes,' Virg. Georg. ii. 369, 370.

36. *incultis*] 'Untrained,' i. e. having no knowledge of this employment [or, perhaps, simply 'rude,' as being the feet of uncivilized rustics. A. H. W.]

38.] *nescia*, like *incultis* above, expresses the novelty of what he taught [or, perhaps, simply = 'unconscious,' owing to the effect of the wine. A. H. W.]

39. *agricolae*] Genitive.—*Bacchus*, 'wine.'

40. *tristitiae*] Genitive, 'from sadness.' So '*operum solutus*,' Hor. Od. iii. 17. 16, as we might say, 'freed of.'

42. *dura compede*, &c.] This alludes to slaves confined in the *ergastulum*, or house of correction. So Horace, railing at Menas, a freedman, in Epod. iv. 2, 3, says, 'Ibe-



Non tibi sunt tristes curae nec luctus, Osiri,  
 Sed chorus et cantus et levis aptus amor,  
 Sed varii flores et frons redimita corymbis, 45  
 Fusa sed ad teneros lutea palla pedes  
 Et Tyriae vestes et dulcis tibia cantu  
 Et levis occultis conscia cista sacris.  
 Huc ades et centum ludis Geniumque choreis  
 Concelebra et multo tempora funde mero : 50  
 Illius et nitido stillent unguenta capillo,  
 Et capite et collo mollia sarta gerat.  
 Sic venias hodiernae : tibi dem turis honores,  
 Liba et Mopsopio dulcia melle feram.  
 At tibi succrescat proles, quae facta parentis 55  
 Augeat et circa stet veneranda senem.  
 Nec taceat monumenta viae, quem Tuscula tellus  
 Candidaque antiquo detinet Alba Lare.  
 Namque opibus congesta tuis hic glarea dura  
 Sternitur, hic apta iungitur arte silex. 60  
 Te canit agricola, e magna cum venerit urbe  
 Serus inoffensum rettuleritque pedem.  
 At tu, Natalis multos celebrande per annos,  
 Candidior semper candidiorque veni.

ricis peruste funibus latus, Et crura dura compede.'

46. *lutea*] Yellow. 'Luteum pede soccum,' Catull. lxi. 10.

49. *Genium*] Messala's.

50.] *funde* = *perfunde*. 'Drench.'

51. *Illius*] Messala's genius.

53. *Sic venias hodiernae*] Heyne thinks that Osiris, Disen that the Genius of Messala is here addressed. For the vocative *hodiernae* (= *hodie*), compare Hor. Sat. ii. 6. 20, 'Matutine pater, seu Iane libentius audis,' and Theocr. xvii. 66, ὁ ἄβις ἀὖρε γίνομαι.

54. *Mopsopio*] Attic, from Mopsopus (or Mopsops), an old King of Attica (?). Mt. Hymettus was cele-

brated for its honey, which is strongly flavoured with wild thyme.

55. *illi*] Messala.

57. *viae*] The road between Tusculum and Alba Longa, the Via Latina, which Messala repaired at his own expense.

58. *quem—detinet*] The inhabitant of the places mentioned.

59. *glarea*] 'Gravel.'

62. *inoffensum*] That stumbles against no inequality, owing to the smoothness of the road thus repaired; 'without a stumble.'

63. *Natalis*] Dies or Genius. See ii. 2, where Natalis and Genius appear to be treated as identical.

## X.

Quis fuit, horrendos primus qui protulit enses?  
 Quam ferus et vere ferreus ille fuit!  
 Tum caedes hominum generi, tum praelia nata,  
 Tum brevior dirae mortis aperta via est.  
 At nihil ille miser meruit: nos ad mala nostra 5  
 Vertimus, in saevas quod dedit ille feras.  
 Divitis hoc vitium est auri. Nec bella fuerunt,  
 Faginus astatat cum scyphus ante dapes;  
 Non arces, non vallus erat, somnumque petebat  
 Securus varias dux gregis inter oves. 10  
 Tunc mihi vita foret, vulgi nec tristia nossem  
 Arma nec audissem corde micante tubam!  
 Nunc ad bella trahor, et iam quis forsitan hostis  
 Haesura in nostro tela gerit latere.  
 Sed patrii servate Lares: aluistis et idem, 15  
 Cursarem vestros cum tener ante pedes.  
 Neu pudeat prisco vos esse e stipite factos:  
 Sic veteris sedes incoluistis avi.  
 Tunc melius tenuere fidem, cum paupere cultu  
 Stabat in exigua ligneus aede deus. 20  
 Hic placatus erat, seu quis libaverat uvam,  
 Seu dederat sanctae spicea sarta comae:  
 Atque aliquis voti compos liba ipse ferebat  
 Postque comes purum filia parva favum.  
 At nobis aerata, Lares, depellite tela, 25  
 Hostiaque e plena rustica porcus hara.

X.—1. *protulit*] 'Introduced.' So Propert. ii. 6. 31, 32, 'Ah! gemat in terris ista qui protulit arte Iurgia.'

2. *ferus et vere ferreus*] So Cic., ad Quint. i. 3, 'Quem ego ferus ac ferreus e complexu dimisi meo.'

5. *ille miser*] 'The poor fellow.'

9. *vallus*] 'A stake.' 'pole;' used here for the collective *vallum*, or palisade on the top of the *agger*, or mound, the earth for which was obtained from the *fossa*, which surrounded the camp.

10. *varias*] Of different hues, streaked and speckled.—*dux gregis*, 'the shepherd.' Compare John x. 3, 4. Apoll. Rhod. i. 576.

13.] *quis* for *aliquis*.

16. *ante pedes*] Before the images of the Lares on the hearth.

19. *paupere cultu*] 'With poor circumstances of worship.'

26.] *Hostia* = 'minor victima.' 'Hostibus a motis hostia nomen habet,' Ovid. Fast. i. 336: supply *erit*.

Hanc pura cum veste sequar myrtoque canistra  
 Vincita geram, myrto vinctus et ipse caput.  
 Sic placeam vobis: alius sit fortis in armis,  
 Sternat et adversos Marte favente duces, 30  
 Ut mihi potanti possit sua dicere facta  
 Miles et in mensa pingere castra mero.  
 Quis furor est atram bellis accersere mortem?  
 Imminet et tacito clam venit illa pede.  
 Non seges est infra, non vinea culta, sed audax 35  
 Cerberus et Stygiae navita turpis aquae:  
 Illic percussisque genis ustoque capillo  
 Errat ad obscuros pallida turba lacus.  
 Quam potius laudandus hic est, quem prole parata  
 Occupat in parva pigra senecta casa! 40  
 Ipse suas sectatur oves, at filius agnos,  
 Et calidam fesso comparat uxor aquam.  
 Sic ego sim, liceatque caput candescere canis,  
 Temporis et prisci facta referre senem;  
 Interea Pax arva colat. Pax candida primum 45  
 Duxit araturos sub iuga panda boves,  
 Pax aluit vites et succos condidit uvae,  
 Funderet ut nato testa paterna merum:  
 Pace bidens vomerque vigent, at tristia duri  
 Militis in tenebris occupat arma situs; 50  
 Rusticus e lucoque vehit, male sobrius ipse,  
 Uxorem plastro progeniemque domum.  
 Sed Veneris tunc bella calent, scissosque capillos  
 Femina perfractas conqueriturque fores:  
 Flet teneras subtusa genas, sed victor et ipse 55  
 Flet sibi dementes tam valuisse manus.

32.] 'Atque aliquis posita monstrat fera praelia mensa. Pingit et exiguo Pergama tota mero,' Ovid. Heroid. i. 31.

33.] *accersere* = *arcessere*.

35.] *audax* = *ἀναιδής*. See on Cat. i. 18.

36. *navita turpis*] 'The grim boatman.' So Virg. Aen. vi. 299, 'Horribili squalore Charon.'

37. *percussis*] Corrupt, but no satisfactory emendation has been

proposed.

38.] *ad* = *apud*, 'beside.'

46.] *panda* = 'curved.' 'Pandas ratibus posuisssecarinas,' Virg. Georg. ii. 445. 'Pandis inductae cornibus aurum,' Ovid. Met. x. 271.

47. *condidit*] 'Preserved,' 'stored up.' 'Mihifundatavitum Consulibus priscis condita testa merum,' Ovid. Art. Am. ii. 695.

56. *dementes—manus*] 'No male dispari Incontinentes injiciat manus,

At lascivus Amor rixae mala verba ministrat,  
 Inter et iratum lentus utrumque sedet.  
 Ah lapis est ferrumque, suam quicumque puellam  
 Verberat: e caelo deripit ille deos. 60  
 Sit satis e membris tenuem perscindere vestem,  
 Sit satis ornatus dissoluisse comae,  
 Sit lacrimas movisse satis: quater ille beatus  
 Quo tenera irato flere puella potest.  
 Sed manibus qui saevus erit, scutumque sudemque 65  
 Is gerat et miti sit procul a Venere.  
 At nobis, Pax alma, veni spicamque teneto,  
 Perfluat et pomis candidus ante sinus.

## LIBER SECUNDUS.

## I.

QUISQUIS adest, faveat: fruges lustramus et agros,  
 Ritut ut a prisco traditus extat avo.  
 Bacche, veni, dulcisque tuis e cornibus uva  
 Pendeat, et spicis tempora cinge, Ceres.  
 Luce sacra requiescat humus, requiescat arator, 5  
 Et grave suspenso vomere cesset opus.  
 Solvite vincla iugis: nunc ad praesepia debent  
 Plena coronato stare boves capite.  
 Omnia sint operata deo: non audeat ulla  
 Lanificam pensis imposuisse manum. 10

Et scindat haerentem coronam Crinibus immeritamque vestem.' Hor. Od. xvii. 25.

58. *lensus*] 'Apathetic,' and enjoying the quarrel.

60. *e caelo deripit—deos*] 'Does something horrible enough to drag the gods from heaven.'

65. *scutumque sudemque*] Which a common soldier had to carry.

I.—The ceremony of the Ambarvalia was celebrated in April by the Fratres Arvales, a college of twelve priests, who offered annual sacrifice for the increase of the fruits of the earth.

1.] *favere* = 'favere linguis.' *σὺ φημί τινι*. Cf. Hor. Od. iii. 1. 2; infr. ii. 1. 2.

3. *cornibus*] Bacchus is styled *κρασφόρος*, Eur. Bacch. 2. About the coupling of the names of Bacchus and Ceres, cf. Virg. Georg. i. 5, 'Vos, o caelestia mundi Lumina, labentem caelo qui ducitis annum; Liber et alma Ceres.'

7. *iugis*] The *dativus commodi*, or perhaps the ablative, as in Virg. Aen. i. 562, 'Solvite corde metum.'

9. *operata deo*] 'Devoted to the service of the deity.'—*non audeat*: 'Lenior hortatio est, ne audeat fortior.' Dissen.

- Vos quoque abesse procul iubeo, discedat ab aris,  
 Cui tulit hesternae gaudia nocte Venus.  
 Casta placent superis: pura cum veste venite  
 Et manibus puris sumite fontis aquam.  
 Cernite, fulgentes ut eat sacer agnus ad aras 15  
 Vincitque post olea candida turba comas.  
 Dii patrii, purgamus agros, purgamus agrestes:  
 Vos mala de nostris pellite limitibus,  
 Neu seges eludat messem fallacibus herbis,  
 Neu timeat celeres tardior agna lupos. 20  
 Tunc nitidus plenis confisus rusticus agris  
 Ingeret ardenti grandia ligna foco,  
 Turbaque vernarum, sature bona signa coloni,  
 Ludet et ex virgis extruet ante casas.  
 Eventura precor: viden ut felicibus extis 25  
 Significet placidos nuntia fibra deos?  
 Nunc mihi fumosos veteris proferte Falernos  
 Consulis et Chio solvite vincla cado.  
 Vina diem celebrent: non festa luce madere  
 Est rubor, errantes et male ferre pedes. 30  
 Sed 'bene Messalam' sua quisque ad pocula dicat  
 Nomen et absentis singula verba sonent.  
 Gentis Aquitanae celeberrimus Messala triumphis  
 Et magna intonsis gloria victor avis,  
 Huc ades aspiraue mihi, dum carmine nostro 35  
 Redditur agricolis gratia caelitibus.

14. *manibus puris*] A dative by prolepsis for *ut purae sint*. 'Terque manus puras fontana proluit unda.' Ovid. Fast. v. 435.

15. *Cernite*, &c.] 'Terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges.' Virg. Georg. i. 345.

17. *Dii patrii*] 'Di patrii Indigetes.' Virg. Georg. i. 498. The other tutelary gods of rustics, as well as Bacchus and Ceres, are meant.

19.] 'Expectata seges vanis elusit aristis.' Virg. Georg. i. 226.

21. *nitidus*] 'Sleek,' or 'with beaming face.'

23.] *Vernae* were slaves born in the house, not imported or purchased.

24. *ante*] h. e. ante focum.

26.] *placidos* [esse] *deos*.

27. *fumosos*] The ancients stored their wine in jars in the roof, where it could be mellowed by the smoke. —*Consulis*. The vintage was distinguished by the name of the Consul of the year in which it was stored. Cf. Hor. Od. iii. 28. 8.

31. *bene Messalam*] 'Messala's health.' Supply 'valere iubeo.'

32. *singula verba*] 'One word from each.'

34. *intonsis*] i. e. 'priscis.' The ancient Romans up to A.U.C. 454 wore their beards. 'Unum aliquem ex barbatis illis.' Cic. Sext. 8. Barbers were then introduced from Sicily.

Rura cano rurisque deos. His vita magistris  
 Desuevit querna pellere glande famem :  
 Illi compositis primum docuere tigillis  
 Exiguam viridi fronde operire domum, 40  
 Illi etiam tauros primi docuisse feruntur  
 Servitium et plaustro supposuisse rotam.  
 Tunc victus abiere feri, tunc consita pomus,  
 Tunc bibit irriguas fertilis hortus aquas,  
 Aurea tunc pressos pedibus dedit uva liquores 45  
 Mixtaque securo est sobria lymph a mero.  
 Rura ferunt messes, calidi cum sideris aestu  
 Deponit flavas annua terra comas.  
 Rure levis verno flores apis ingerit alveo,  
 Compleat ut dulci sedula melle favos. 50  
 Agricola assiduo primum satiatu s aratro  
 Cantavit certo rustica verba pede  
 Et satur arenti primum est modulatus avena  
 Carmen, ut ornatos diceret ante deos,  
 Agricola et minio suffusus, Bacche, rubenti 55  
 Primus inexperta duxit ab arte choros.  
 Huic datus a pleno, memorabile munus, ovili  
 \*Dux pecoris hircus auxerat hircus oves.  
 Rure puer verno primum de flore coronam  
 Fecit et antiquis imposuit Laribus. 60  
 Rure etiam teneris curam exhibitura puellis  
 Molle gerit tergo lucida vellus ovis.

38.] 'Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista.' Virg. Georg. i. 8.

46. *securus*] 'Careless,' i. e. to which prudence is unknown. '*Securus*' never implies of itself *real*, but only *supposed* security, whether warranted or not by the fact.

47.] *calidi—sideris* = Sirius, the dog-star.

48.] *annuus* = *quotannis*.

49. *verno*] This word is to be taken with *alveo*.

51. *satiatus*, &c.] 'Having had his fill of steady ploughing.'

53.] Before performing the due rites to the gods on this holiday, he used to practise after his daily work

and after supper, so as to be well up in his part.

56. *inexperta—ab arte*] 'With unpractised art.' So i. 5. 3, 4, 'Namque agor ut per plana citus sola verbere turben, Quem celer assueta versat ab arte puer.'

57.] *ovili* means a fold for goats as well as sheep.

58.] This line is corrupt. Doubtless the latter portion of it has been lost. Muretus proposes *duxerat* for *auxerat*.

59. *verno*] To be taken with *flore*.

61. *exhibitura*] 'Destined to furnish.'

62. *lucida*] 'Gleaming white.'

F

Hinc et femineus labor est, hinc pensa colusque;  
 Fusus et apposito pollice versat opus :  
 Atque aliqua assiduæ textrix operata Minervæ 65  
 Cantat, et appulso tela sonat latere.  
 Ipse quoque inter agros interque armenta Cupido  
 Natus et indomitas dicitur inter equas.  
 Illic indocto primum se exercuit arcu :  
 Hei mihi, quam doctas nunc habet ille manus ! 70  
 Nec pecudes, velut ante, petit : fixisse puellas  
 Gestit et audaces perdomuisse viros.  
 Hic iuveni detraxit opes, hic dicere iussit  
 Limen ad iratæ verba pudenda senem :  
 Hoc duce custodes furtim transgressa iacentes 75  
 Ad iuvenem tenebris sola puella venit,  
 Et pedibus prætentat iter suspensa timore,  
 Explorat caecas cui manus ante vias.  
 Ah miseri, quos hic graviter deus urget ! at ille  
 Felix, cui placidus leniter afflat Amor. 80  
 Sancte, veni dapibus festis, sed pone sagittas  
 Et procul ardentes hinc precor abde faces.  
 Vos celebrem cantate deum pecorique vocate  
 Voce : palam pecori, clam sibi quisque vocet.  
 Aut etiam sibi quisque palam : nam turba iocosa 85  
 Obstrepit et Phrygio tibia curva sono.  
 Ludite : iam Nox iungit equos, currumque sequuntur  
 Matris lascivo sidera fulva choro,  
 Postque venit tacitus furvis circumdatus alis  
 Somnus et incerto Somnia nigra pede. 90

65. *Atque aliqua*] 'Collective, hæc et illa.' Dissen.—*operata*, cf. supr. 9.

66. *appulso*] i.e. by the shuttle. 'The web sounds from the striking of its side.'

67. *Ipse quoque, &c.*] φοιτᾷ δ' ὑπερπόντιος ἐν τ' ἀγρονόμοις αὐλαῖς. Soph. Antig. 785.

80. *afflat*] This is a common metaphor in the Latin and Greek poets. Cf. the term εἰσπνεῖλος in Theocr. Idyl. xii. 13.

83. *celebrem*] 'Much worshipped.' 83, 84. *vocate Voce*] 'Call aloud.' 'Patriosque vocavi Voce deos.' Virg. Aen. iv. 680.

85. *Aut etiam sibi quisque palam, &c.*] For he need not fear being overheard amidst so great a din.

87.] Cf. 'Et Nox atra polum higris subvecta tenebat.' Virg. Aen. v. 721.—*currumque sequuntur, &c.* ἀστῆρες, εὐκάλοιο κατ' ἀντυγα νυκτός ὁπαδοί. Theocr. ii. 166.

88. *lascivo*] 'Sportive.'

## II.

Dicamus bona verba : venit Natalis ad aras :  
 Quisquis ades, lingua, vir mulierque, fave.  
 Urantur pia tura focis, urantur odores,  
 Quos tener e terra divite mittit Arabs.  
 Ipse suos Genius adsit visurus honores, 5  
 Cui decorent sanctas mollia sarta comas.  
 Illius puro destillent tempora nardo,  
 Atque satur libo sit madeatque mero,  
 Annuat et, Cornute, tibi, quodcunque rogabis.  
 En age, quid cessas? annuit ille : roga. 10  
 Auguror, uxoris fidos optabis amores :  
 Iam reor hoc ipsos edidicisse deos.  
 Nec tibi malueris, totum quaecunque per orbem  
 Fortis arat valido rusticus arva bove,  
 Nec tibi, gemmarum quicquid felicibus Indis 15  
 Nascitur, Eoi qua maris unda rubet.  
 Vota cadunt. Utinam strepitantibus advolet alis  
 Flavaque coniugio vincula portet Amor,  
 Vincula, quæ maneant semper, dum tarda senectus  
 Inducat rugas inficiatque comas. 20  
 Hic veniat Natalis avis prolemque ministret,  
 Ludat et ante tuos turba novella pedes.

II.—1.] *Natalis* = *Genius*.—*aras*, the altars on these occasions were made of turf. Cf. Juv. xii. 1, 'Natali, Corvine, die mihi dulcior haec lux, Qua festus promissa Diis animalia cespes Exspectat.'

3. *odores*] Such as spikenard, cinnamon, and cassia.

4.] 'Sive in Hyrcanos Arabasque molles.' Catul. xi. 5.

5. *Genius adsit*] There is better authority for this reading, though *adsit Genius* is proposed.

8. *libo*] See above, i. 7. 54.

9. *Cornute*] Vulgo, *Cerinte*.

12. *edidicisse*] 'Have learnt by heart,' i.e. because of your frequent repetition of this prayer.

13. *quaecunque*] ὅσα, 'all the.'

15, 16.] These gems were supposed to be cast up by the sea, and the

great pearl fishery is in the Persian Gulf. The *Mare Erythraeum*, or *Red Sea* of the ancients, corresponds to our *Indian Ocean*.

17.] *cadunt* = *eveniunt*, 'are effectual.' Cf. i. 6. 85, 'Haec aliis maledicta cadant.'—*Utinam*: for this, *viden'* ut has been very happily conjectured. Vossius supposes this to refer to a statue of Love in the house of Cerinthus.

18. *Flavaque*] Orange yellow was the colour of the *flummeus* or bridal veil, and was sacred to Hymen. 'Luteum pede soccum.' Catul. lxi. 10.

20. *inficiat*] 'Streak,' or simply 'dye.'

21. *Hic—avis*] Lachmann. Heinse conjectures '*hac—avi*,' 'with this,' i.e. 'with such an omen.' [If the reading of the text be retained, I



## III.

Rura meam, Cornute, tenent villaeque puellam :

Ferreus est, heu heu, quisquis in urbe manet.

Ipsa Venus latos iam nunc migravit in agros,

Verbaque aratoris rustica discit Amor.

O ego, cum aspicerem dominam, quam fortiter illic 5

Versarem valido pingue bidente solum

Agricolaeque modo curvum sectarer aratrum,

Dum subigunt steriles arva serenda boves !

Nec quererer, quod sol graciles exureret artus,

Laederet et teneras pustula rupta manus. 10

Pavit et Admeti tauros formosus Apollo,

Nec cithara intonsae profueruntve comae,

Nec potuit curas sanare salubribus herbis :

Quicquid erat medicae vicerat artis amor. 14

Ipse deus solitus stabulis expellere vaccas

\* \* \* \* \*

Et miscere novo docuisse coagula lacte,

\*Lacteus et mixtus obriguisset liquor.

Tum fiscella levi detexta est vimine iunci, 15

think we must place a comma after *Natalis*, and translate, 'Such let the birthday Genius come, and supply an offspring to the ancestors of Cornutus.' Compare Psalm xlv. 16, 'Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the land.' A. H. W.]

III.—3. *latos*] This is preferable to the other reading, *laetos*, as contrasting with the narrow streets of the city. Dissen explains that in the springtime, especially in April, Venus found delight in the country. Cf. Hor. Od. i. 2. 5.

5. *cum aspicerem*] 'And ever Sir Palomides cast up his eye unto La Beale Isonde, and when he saw her make such cheer, he fared like a lion, that there might no man withstand him.' Morte d'Arthur.

6. *Versarem*] For the benefit of the vines.

8. *steriles—boves*] Oxen.

11. *Pavit*, &c.] Apollo is here supposed to have done this through love for Admetus.

14—15. *expellere*] 'To drive out.' Here follows a lacuna which should probably be supplied by three lines, in which to complete the sense the god should give instruction in the art of milking. Three lines introduced by Pontanus are to the purpose. 'In nemora et pastas inde referre domum, Ipse et spumanti fertur mulctralia succo Implesse expressis primus ab uberibus.' The three lines, '*Ipse deus—liquor*,' are left unnumbered, as being omitted in the older editions of Tibullus.

*coagula*] 'Rennet,' the gastric juice from the stomach of a calf, kid, or lamb. It is from *co-agere*, to 'curdle.' Cheese is thus made.

*Lacteus et mixtus*, &c.] This is a doubtful line. Lachmann proposes '*Lacteus et mixtu subriguisse liquor*.'

Raraque per nexus est via facta sero.  
 O quotiens illo vitulum gestante per agros  
 Dicitur occurrens erubuisse soror!  
 O quotiens ausae, caneret dum valle sub alta,  
 Rumpere mugitu carmina docta boves! 20  
 Saepe duces trepidis petiere oracula rebus,  
 Venit et a templis irrita turba domum:  
 Saepe horrere sacros doluit Latona capillos,  
 Quos admirata est ipsa noverca prius.  
 Quisquis inornatumque caput crinesque solutos 25  
 Aspiceret, Phoebi quaereret ille comam.  
 Delos ubi nunc, Phoebe, tua est, ubi Delphica Pytho?  
 Nempe amor in parva te iubet esse casa.  
 Felices olim, Veneri cum fertur aperte  
 Servire aeternos non puduisse deos. 30  
 Fabula nunc ille est: sed cui sua cura puella est,  
 Fabula sit mavult quam sine amore deus.  
 At tu, quisquis is es, cui tristi fronte Cupido  
 Imperat ut nostra sint tua castra domo,  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 Ferrea non Venerem, sed praedam, saecula laudant: 35  
 Praeda tamen multis est operata malis.  
 Praeda feras acies cinxit discordibus armis:  
 Hinc cruor, hinc caedes mors propiorque venit.  
 Praeda vago iussit geminare pericula ponto,  
 Bellica cum dubiis rostra dedit ratibus. 40

16. *sero*] 'For the whey.'  
 18. *occurrens, &c.*] When she met him in her hunting excursions.

21. *trepidis-rebus*] 'In public perils.'

22. *irrita*] ἀπρακτος.

23. *horrere*] 'To be rough.'

24. *noverca*] Juno.

26. *quaereret*] 'Would have looked in vain for,' 'would have asked, where was the hair of Phoebe?'

31. *Fabula*] 'A subject of conversation or ridicule.' Cf. Tib. i. 4.  
 34. 'Parce, puer, quaeso, ne turpis fabula fiam.'

33. *tristi fronte*] 'With gloomy brow.'

34. *tua castra*] i. e. 'your exercises in the warfare of love.'—*nostra*—*domo*, i. e. 'under my instruction.'—*imperat ut*: the usual emendation is *imperitat*. In either case there must be a lacuna after *domo*, for *At tu* in l. 33 cannot well stand by itself.

36. *est operata*] 'Is devoted to.' Cf. *supr.* ii. l. 9.

38. *mors propior*] 'Accelerated death,' i. e. death before the due time of nature.' Cf. Hor. Od. i. 3.

33. 'Leti corripuit gradum.'  
 39. *geminare*] 'To make twofold,' adding the dangers of war to those of shipwreck.

40. *dubiis*] 'Rocking about.' Dissen quotes Ovid. *Ars Amat.* ii. 514,

Praedator cupit inmensos obsidere campos,  
 Ut multa innumera iugera pascat ove ;  
 Cui lapis externus curae est, urbisque tumultus  
 Portatur validis mille columna iugis,  
 Claudit et indomitum moles mare, lentus ut intra 45  
 Negligat hibernas piscis adesse minas.  
 At tibi laeta trahant Samiae convivia testae  
 Fictaque Cumana lubrica terra rota.  
 Heu heu divitibus video gaudere puellas :  
 Iam veniant praedae, si Venus optat opes ; 50  
 Ut mea luxuria Nemesis fluat utque per urbem  
 Incedat donis conspicienda meis.  
 Illa gerat vestes tenues, quas femina Coa  
 Texuit, auratas disposuitque vias :  
 Illi sint comites fusci, quos India torret, 55  
 Solis et admotis inficit ignis equis :  
 Illi selectos certent praeberere colores  
 Africa puniceum purpureumque Tyros.  
 Nota loquor : regnum ipse tenet, quem saepe coegit  
 Barbara gypsatos ferre catasta pedes. 60  
 Sit tibi dura seges, Nemesis qui abducis ab urbe,  
 Persolvat nulla semina terra fide.

'Nec semper dubias adiuvat aura rates.'

41. *obsidere*] 'Occupy.'

43. *lapis externus*] 'Foreign marble.'—*urbis tumultus*, 'that causes a panic in the city,' for fear the vibration should shake the houses down.

45, 46.] 'Contracta pisces aequora sentiunt, lactis in altum molibus.' Hor. Od. iii. l. 33, 34.—*lentus*, 'lazy from security.'

47, 48.] The wares of Samos and Campania were cheap. 'Adstat echino Vilis cum patera guttus, Campana supellex.' Hor. Sat. i. 6. 117, 118.—*tibi*: addressing Nemesis.

51. *luxuria—fluat*] 'May flaunt luxuriously.—*luxuria* is applied to dress, in Prop. ii. 2. 32; q. v.

53. *Coa*] The Coan fabrics were notorious for their thinness and transparency.

54. *vias*] 'Stripes.'

56. *admotis—equis*] 'By the near approach of his steeds.'

58.] *Puniceus* and *purpureus* are often confused, but we may take the former as 'scarlet' and the latter as a darker shade of red, 'crimson' or 'purple.'

59. *ipse tenet*, &c.] 'Your lord and master is a fellow, formerly a slave, who has often known the interior of the slave-dealer's stall.'

60. *gypsatos pedes*] The feet of foreign slaves for sale were chalked.

61.] This is Rosbach's reading, making these lines addressed to the lover who tempts Nemesis into the country. The MSS. have *at* for *sit*, but otherwise as in the text. Some emendation is clearly necessary, and this is the simplest that has been proposed.

62. *nulla—fide*] 'Not fulfilling its promise.'

Et tu, Bacche tener, iucundae consitor uvae,  
 Tu quoque devotos, Bacche, relinque lacus.  
 Haud impune licet formosas tristibus agris 65  
 Abdere: non tanti sunt tua musta, pater.  
 O valeant fruges, ne sint modo rure puellae:  
 Glans alat, et prisco more bibantur aquae.  
 Glans aluit veteres, et passim semper amarunt:  
 Quid nocuit sulcos non habuisse satos? 70  
 Tum quibus aspirabat Amor, praebebat aperte  
 Mitis in umbrosa gaudia valle Venus.  
 Nullus erat custos, nulla exclusura dolentes  
 Ianua: si fas est, mos precor ille redi.  
 \* \* \* \* \* 75  
 Horrida villosa corpora veste tegant.  
 Nunc si clausa mea est, si copia rara videndi,  
 Heu miserum, laxam quid iuvat esse togam?  
 Ducite: ad imperium dominae sulcabitur agros:  
 Non ego me vinclis verberibusque nego. 80

## IV.

Hic mihi servitium video dominamque paratam:  
 Iam mihi, libertas illa paterna, vale.  
 Servitium sed triste datur, teneorque catenis,  
 Et nunquam misero vincla remittit Amor,  
 Et seu quid merui seu quid peccavimus, urit. 5  
 Uror io: remove, saeva puella, faces.  
 O ego ne possim tales sentire dolores,  
 Quam mallet in gelidis montibus esse lapis,

68.] Cf. supra ii. l. 38.

71. *aspirabat*] Cf. supr. ii. l. 80.

77. *copia rara*] 'Scant opportunity.'

78. *laxam—togam*] After the fashion of fast young men. Cf. Tib. i. 6. 39, 40, 'Tum procul absitis, quisquis colit arte capillos, Et fluit effuso cui toga laxa sinu.'

IV.—5. *merui*] 'Have done any thing deserving punishment.'—*peccavimus*, 'have erred unintentionally.' Dissen quotes Donatus on

Terent. i. l. 112, 'Quid feci, quid commerui aut peccavi, pater?' '*Feci* quasi facinus dixit . . . *Commerui* minoris culpa est. *Peccavi* multo minoris et levioris.'

7, 8. *ne possim—mallet*] The present subjunctive of *possum* is used to express a direct wish, and one which is supposed attainable; the imperfect subj. to express one impossible or contrary to the fact. 'O that I may not be able to feel such agonies, how much rather could I wish I were a stone,' &c.

- Stare vel insanis cautes obnoxia ventis,  
 Naufraga quam vasti tunderet unda maris! 10  
 Nunc et amara dies et noctis amarior umbra est:  
 Omnia nam tristi tempora felle madent.  
 Nec prosunt elegi nec carminis auctor Apollo:  
 Illa cava pretium flagitat usque manu.  
 Ite procul, Musae, si non prodestis amanti: 15  
 Non ego vos, ut sint bella canenda, colo,  
 Nec refero solisque vias et qualis, ubi orbem  
 Complevit, versis Luna recurrit equis.  
 Ad dominam faciles aditus per carmina quaero:  
 Ite procul, Musae, si nihil ista valent. 20  
 At mihi per caedem et facinus sunt dona paranda,  
 Ne iaceam clausam flebilis ante domum:  
 Aut rapiam suspensa focis insignia sacris:  
 Sed Venus ante alios est violanda mihi.  
 Illa malum facinus suadet dominamque rapacem 25  
 Dat mihi: sacrilegas sentiat illa manus.  
 O pereat, quicumque legit viridesque smaragdos  
 Et niveam Tyrio murice tingit ovem.  
 Hic dat avaritiae causas et Coa puellis  
 Vestis et e rubro lucida concha mari. 30  
 Haec fecere malas: hinc clavim ianua sensit  
 Et coepit custos liminis esse canis.  
 Sed, pretium si grande feras, custodia victa est,  
 Nec prohibent claves, et canis ipse tacet.  
 Heu quicumque dedit formam caelestis avarae, 35

17, 18.] 'Hic canit errantem lunam solisque labores.' Virg. Aen. i. 742. 'Defectus solis varios lunaeque labores.' Virg. Georg. ii. 478.—*recurrat*: this indicative, where we should expect the subjunctive, is the only instance in Tibullus. 'Qui usus frequentior apud alios.' Dissen. Cf. Virg. Ecl. v. 7.

22. *Ne iaceam*, &c.] i. e. if I do not want to be left out in the cold.

23. *Aut rapiam*, &c.] Cf. Juvenal, Sat. xiii. 147, 'Confer et hos veteris qui tollunt grandia templi Pocula,' &c.—*rapiam*, probably pres. subj.: 'let me take.'

24. *ante alios*] 'Because she has treated me so badly.'

27, 28. *quicumque legit viridesque smaragdos Et—tingit*] Notice here the change of construction where we might expect another accusative case governed by *legit*. Cf. also i. 1. 51, 'O quantum est auri potius pereatque smaragdi.'

29. *Hic*] i. e. 'Tyrius murex.' For *Coa Vestis*, see on supr. 3. 53.

30. *concha*] On account of the pearl ('*Margarita*' or '*Unio*') contained in the shell. This is a frequent subject of invective with the amatory poets.

Quale bonum multis attulit ille malis !  
 Hinc fletus rixaeque sonant, haec denique causa  
 Fecit ut infamis hic deus esset Amor.  
 At tibi, quae pretio victos excludis amantes,  
 Eripiant partas ventus et ignis opes : 40  
 Quin tua tum iuvenes spectent incendia laeti,  
 Nec quisquam flammae sedulus addat aquam.  
 Seu veniet tibi mors, nec erit qui lugeat ullus,  
 Nec qui det maestas munus in exequias.  
 At bona quae nec avara fuit, centum licet annos 45  
 Vixerit, ardentem flebitur ante rogam :  
 Atque aliquis senior, veteres veneratus amores,  
 Annua constructo sarta dabit tumulo,  
 Et 'bene' discedens dicet 'placideque quiescas,  
 Terraque securae sit super ossa levis.' 50  
 Vera quidem moneo, sed prosunt quid mihi vera ?  
 Illius est nobis lege colendus Amor.  
 Quin etiam sedes iubeat si vendere avitas,  
 Ite sub imperium sub titulumque, Lares.  
 Quicquid habet Circe, quicquid Medea veneni, 55  
 Quicquid et herbarum Thessala terra gerit,  
 Et quod, ubi indomitis gregibus Venus afflat amores,  
 Hippomanes cupidae stillat ab inguine equae,  
 Si modo me placido videat Nemesis mea vultu,  
 Mille alias herbas misceat illa, bibam. 60

36. *attulit*] The emendation *ad-didit* is preferable, as, coming after *dedit*, it has more force.

38. *infamis*] The lengthening of this last syllable is suspicious.

49. *discedens*, &c.] Cf. Virgil, Aen. ii. 644, 'Sic o sic positum affati discedite corpus.' The ancient custom was to depart after pronouncing the defunct's name three times aloud, and uttering some pious wish like the present.

52. *Illius—lege*] 'According to the laws laid down by HER.'

54. *titulum*] An advertisement posted up on a house to show it was

for sale.—*imperium* Dissen understands to refer to Nemesis's bidding, the words *imperium dominae* being used supra, 3. 79. Others think it refers to the praetor's power of putting up the goods of debtors for sale for the benefit of their creditors, or to the proceeding 'in jure cessio,' by which a formal sale was made before the praetor.

57.] 'Scilicet ante omnes furor est insignis equarum,' Virg. Georg. iii. 266.

58. *Hippomanes*] 'Lentum distillat ab inguine virus Hippomanes,' ibid. l. 281, 282.

## V.

Phoebe, fave : novus ingreditur tua templa sacerdos :  
 Huc age cum cithara carminibusque veni.  
 Nunc te vocales impellere pollice chordas,  
 Nunc precor ad laudes flectere verba mea.  
 Ipse triumphali devinctus tempora lauro, 5  
 Dum cumulant aras, ad tua sacra veni.  
 Sed nitidus pulcherque veni : nunc indue vestem  
 Sepositam, longas nunc bene pecte comas,  
 Qualem te memorant Saturno rege fugato  
 Victori laudes concinuisse Iovi. 10  
 Tu procul eventura vides, tibi deditus augur  
 Scit bene quid fati provida cantet avis,  
 Tuque regis sortes, per te praesentit aruspex,  
 Lubrica signavit cum deus exta notis :  
 Te duce Romanos nunquam frustrata Sibylla, 15  
 Abdita quae senis fata canit pedibus !  
 Phoebe, sacras Messalinum sine tangere chartas  
 Vatis, et ipse precor quod canat illa doce.  
 Haec dedit Aeneae sortes, postquam ille parentem  
 Dicitur et raptos sustinuisse Lares, 20  
 Nec fore credebat Romam, cum maestus ab alto  
 Ilion ardentes respiceretque deos.  
 (Romulus aeternae nondum firmaverat urbis  
 Moenia, consorti non habitanda Remo,

V.—On the inauguration of Messalinus, the eldest son of Messala, into the collegium of XV. viri 'sacris faciundis et Sibyllinis libris inspicendis.'

1. *tua templa*] The temple of Apollo on the Palatine, dedicated by Augustus, where there was a public library, to which only the works of the best authors were admitted.

4. *precor—flectere*] The construction of *precor*, &c., with the infinitive is common in Ovid.—*laudes*, 'eulogies.'

6. *Dum cumulant*] 'Cumulatque altaria donis,' Virg. Aen. xi. 50.

7. *nitidus*] 'In elegant attire,' Hor. Od. iii.

24. 20.

8. *Sepositam*] 'Laid aside for festal days.'

11—14.] Here the three principal kinds of divination are mentioned, the omens drawn from birds, from lots, and from the entrails of animals.

15. *frustrata*] Supply *est*.

16. *senis—pedibus*] In hexameters.

18. *Vatis*] The Sibyl.

19. *Haec dedit Aeneae sortes*] Cf. Virg. Aen. vi. passim.—*sortes*, 'oracles.'

24.] Remus is said to have been killed by Romulus, for contemptuously leaping over the walls of the infant city. Cf. Ovid. Fast. iii. 69, 70, 'Moenia conduntur; quae quam-

- Sed tunc pascabant herbosa Palatia vaccae 25  
 Et stabant humiles in Iovis arce casae.  
 Lacte madens illic suberat Pan ilicis umbrae  
 Et facta agresti lignea falce Pales,  
 Pendebatque vagi pastoris in arbore votum,  
 Garrula silvestri fistula sacra deo, 30  
 Fistula, cui semper decrescit arundinis ordo :  
 Nam calamus cera iungitur usque minor.  
 At qua Velabri regio patet, ire solebat  
 Exiguus pulsa per vada linter aqua.  
 Illac saepe gregis ditis placitura magistro 35  
 Ad iuvenem festa est vecta puella die,  
 Cum qua fecundi redierunt munera ruris,  
 Caseus et niveae candidus agnus ovis.)  
 'Impiger Aenea, volitantis frater Amoris,  
 Troica qui profugis sacra vehis ratibus, 40  
 Iam tibi Laurentes assignat Iuppiter agros,  
 Iam vocat errantes hospita terra Lares.  
 Illic sanctus eris, cum te veneranda Numici  
 Unda deum caelo miserit Indigetem.  
 Ecce super fessas volitat Victoria puppes, 45  
 Tandem ad Troianos diva superba venit.  
 'Ecce mihi lucent Rutulis incendia castris :  
 Iam tibi praedico, barbare Turne, necem.  
 Ante oculos Laurens castrum murusque Lavini est  
 Albaque ab Ascanio condita longa duce. 50  
 Te quoque iam video, Marti placitura sacerdos  
 Ilia, Vestales deseruisse focos,  
 Concubitusque tuos furtim vittasque iacentes,  
 Et cupidi ad ripas arma relicta dei.

vis parva feruntur, Non tamen expedit transiluisse Remo.'

26. *Iovis arce*] The Capitol.

28. *falce*] 'Pruning knife.' Cf. Propert. v. 2. 59, 'Stipes acernus eram properanti falce dolatus.'

29.] 'Hic arguta sacra pendebit fistula pinu,' Virg. Bucol. vii. 24.

32. *usque minor*] 'Continually lessening.'

41. *Laurentes—agros*] The territory of Latinus.

43, 44. *Numici—Indigetem*] Cf.

Liv. i. 2, 'Situs est, quemcumque eum dici ius fasque est, supra Numicium flumen. Iovem indigetem appellant.'

49. *Lavini*] 'Oppidum condunt. Aeneas ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appellat,' Liv. i. 1.

50.] 'Novam ipse (Ascanius) aliam sub Albano monte condidit; quae ab situ porrectae in dorso urbis, Longa Alba appellata,' Liv. i. 1.

51. *Te quoque*] Cf. Ovid. Fast. iii. 9—24.



- Carpite nunc, tauri, de septem montibus herbas, 55  
 Dum licet : hic magnae iam locus urbis erit.  
 Roma, tuum nomen terris fatale regendis,  
 Qua sua de caelo prospicit arva Ceres,  
 Quaque patent ortus et qua fluitantibus undis  
 Solis anhelantes abluit amnis equos. 60  
 Troia quidem tunc se mirabitur et sibi dicet  
 Vos bene tam longa consuluisse via.  
 Vera cano : sic usque sacras innoxia laurus  
 Vescar, et aeternum sit mihi virginitas.  
 Haec cecinit vates et te sibi, Phoebe, vocavit, 65  
 Lactavit fusas et caput ante comas.  
 Quicquid Amalthea, quicquid Marpessia dixit,  
 Herophile Phoebo grata quod admonuit,  
 Quasque Albana sacras Tiberis per flumina sortes  
 Portarit sicco pertuleritque sinu, 70  
 (Hæ fore dixerunt belli mala signa, cometen,  
 Multus ut in terras deplueretque lapis :  
 Atque tubas atque arma ferunt strepitantia caelo  
 Audita et lucos præciniuissse fugam,  
 Et simulacra deum lacrimas fudisse tepentes 77

57. *terris fatale regendis*] 'Destined by the fates to rule the world.' Supply *est*.

60. *amnis*] The current of the ocean. 'Nosque ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis, Illic sera rubens accendit lumina vesper,' Virg. Georg. i. 250, 251.

61, 62. *et sibi dicet, &c.*] 'And will declare that you have well consulted her interests, by causing her to make so long a voyage,' i. e. from Asia Minor to Italy.

63. *[laurus]* The bay contains prussic acid, and is poisonous.—*innoxia*, 'unharmful.' Cf. Lucan. ix. 892, 'gens a saevo serpentum innoxia morsu.'—*Vescor* generally takes an ablative. So *utor* often takes an accusative, especially in the comic poets.

67, 68. *Amalthea*] Not the nymph who nourished the infant Jupiter with goat's milk, but a Sibyl.—*Marpessia*, from Marpessus, a town

of the district Troas, the Sibyl of the Hellespont.—*Herophile*, a priestess of Apollo Smintheus. But Dissen removes the comma after *dixit*, and adopts Lachmann's conjecture of *Phaeto Graiaque quod monuit* for *Phaeto Graia quod admonuit*, making Marpessia and Herophile one person.

69. *Albana*] Scaliger proposes *Albuna*. Albunea was a local goddess, or nymph, worshipped at Tibur. Her image was said to have been found in the Anio, with her prophetic writings in its hand, which were transferred by the Senate to the Capitol.

71. *cometen*] The one seen after the death of Julius Caesar. Heynius considers Tibullus to refer to two occasions when these prodigies were seen; at the beginning of the war between Caesar and Pompey, and at the death of Caesar. Cf. Lucan. i. 524 sqq. and Virg. Georg. i. 466 sqq.

Fataque vocales praemonuisse boves,	78
Ipsum etiam Solem defectum lumine vidit	75
Iungere pallentes nubilus annus equos),	76
Haec fuerant olim: sed tu iam mitis, Apollo,	
Prodigia indomitis merge sub aequoribus,	80
Et succensa sacris crepitet bene laurea flammis,	
Omne quo felix et sacer annus erit.	
Laurus ubi bona signa dedit, gaudete coloni:	
Distendet spicis horrea plena Ceres,	
Oblitus et musto feriet pede rusticus uvas,	85
Dolia dum magni deficientque lacus.	
Ac madidus Baccho sua festa Palilia pastor	
Concinet: a stabulis tunc procul este lupi.	
Ille levis stipulae solemnibus potus acervos	
Accendet, flammam transilietque sacras,	90
Et fetus matrona dabit, natusque parenti	
Oscula comprehensis auribus eripiet,	
Nec taedebit avum parvo advigilare nepoti	
Balbaque cum puero dicere verba senem.	
Tunc operata deo pubes discumbet in herba,	95
Arboris antiquae qua levis umbra cadit,	
Aut e veste sua tendent umbracula sertis	
Vincta, coronatus stabit et ante calix.	
At sibi quisque dapes et festas extruet alte	
Cespitibus mensas cespitibusque torum.	100
Ingeret hic potus iuvenis maledicta puellae,	
Post modo quae votis irrita facta velit:	
Nam ferus ille suae plorabit sobrius idem	
Et se iurabit mente fuisse mala.	
Pace tua pereant arcus pereantque sagittae,	105

79.] These things are past and gone. May better times ensue.

81. *crepitet bene laurea*] It was a good omen for the bay leaf to give a loud crack. Cf. Theocr. Idyll. ii. 24.

86. *lacus*] Vats into which the must was pressed.—*Dolia*, large casks in which it fermented.—*dum*, 'until.'

90. *transiliet*] Cf. Propert. v. 4. 77. 'Cumque super raros foeni flammantis acervos, trajicit immundos

ebria turba pedes.'

91, 92.] 'Interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati,' Virg. Georg. ii. 523.

95. *operata deo*] Supr. ii. l. 9.

101, 102.] For an account of a lover's quarrel, see Theoc. Idyll. xiv. 34 sqq.

104. *mente—mala*] 'Out of his wits.'

105. *Pace tua*] 'If you will pardon the expression.'

Phoebe, modo in terris erret inermis Amor.  
 Ars bona: sed postquam sumpsit sibi tela Cupido,  
 Heu heu quam multis ars dedit illa malum!  
 Et mihi praecipue. Iaceo cum saucius annum  
 Et faveo morbo, cum iuvat ipse dolor, 110  
 Usque cano Nemesim, sine qua versus mihi nullus  
 Verba potest iustos aut reperire pedes.  
 At tu (nam divum servat tutela poetas),  
 Praemoneo, vati parce, puella, sacro,  
 Ut Messalinum celebrem, cum praemia belli 115  
 Ante suos currus oppida victa feret,  
 Ipse gerens lauros: lauro devinctus agresti  
 Miles 'io' magna voce 'trumphe' canet.  
 Tum Messala meus pia det spectacula turbae  
 Et plaudat curru praetereunte pater. 120  
 Annue: sic tibi sint intonsi, Phoebe, capilli,  
 Sic tua perpetuo sit tibi casta soror.

## LIBER TERTIUS.

## I.

Martis Romani festae venere kalendae  
 (Exoriens nostris hic fuit annus avis),  
 Et vaga nunc certa discurrunt undique pompa

110. *faveo morbo*] 'I hug the disease. gave presents to their wives and lovers to their mistresses. 'Munera

111.] According to the punctuation of the text, 'Usque cano Nemesim' is the apodosis to 'iaceo cum saucius—ipse dolor.'

112. *iustos—pedes*] 'Its proper feet.'

116. *oppida victa*] The pictures or models of captured towns.

119. *Messala*] The father of Messalinus, the same person who is celebrated in i. 3.

I.—1.] 'Martis coelebs quid agam Kalendis.' Hor. Od. iii. 8. Cf. also Ovid. Fast. iii. 170. This festival was called the Matronalia in honour of the Sabine women who stayed the mutual slaughter of the Romans and Sabines. On this day husbands

foemineis tractat secreta Kalendis.' Juven. ix. 53.

2. *Exoriens*] Numa is said to have added the two months of January and February, and to have lengthened the months so that the whole year consisted of 355 days. But long afterwards March remained the first month. Dissen observes, that, since from the consulship of Q. Fulvius Nobilior and T. Annius Luscus A.U.C. 601 the consuls entered upon their magistracy in the month of January, this month by degrees began to be held as the commencement of the year.

3. *certa pompa*] These gifts were carried with great state and procession to definite (*certis*) persons.

Perque vias urbis munera perque domos :  
 Dicite, Pierides, quonam donetur honore 5  
 Seu mea, seu fallor, cara Neaera tamen.  
 Carmine formosae, pretio capiuntur avarae :  
 Gaudeat, ut digna est, versibus illa meis.  
 Lutea sed niveum involvat membrana libellum,  
 Pumex cui canas tondeat ante comas, 10  
 Summaque praetexat tenuis fastigia chartae,  
 Indicet ut nomen littera facta tuum,  
 Atque inter geminas pingantur cornua frontes :  
 Sic etenim comptum mittere oportet opus.  
 Per vos, auctores huius mihi carminis, oro 15  
 Castaliamque umbram Pieriosque lacus,  
 Ite domum cultumque illi donate libellum,  
 Sicut erit : nullus defluat inde color.  
 Illa mihi referet, si nostri mutua cura est  
 An minor, an toto pectore deciderim. 20  
 Sed primum meritam larga donate salute  
 Atque haec submisso dicite verba sono.  
 'Haec tibi vir quondam, nunc frater, casta Neaera,  
 Mittit et accipias munera parva rogat,  
 Teque suis iurat caram magis esse medullis, 25  
 Sive sibi coniunx sive futura soror.  
 Sed potius coniunx : huius spem nominis illi.  
 Auferet extincto pallida Ditis aqua.'

8. *meis*] Probably *tuis* is the right reading. If we adopt this, the lines 7—14 will be the reply of the Muses to the poet's request.

9. *membrana*] The parchment covering of the roll of papyrus. This covering was stained yellow (*lutea*).

10. *comas*] 'The ragged edges,' 'Arida modo pumice expolitur.' Catull. i. 2.

11. *Summa — fastigia*] 'The top extremity.'

12. *littera facta*] 'An inscription.' Dissen supposes that *littera facta* means a ticket attached with the title.—*tuum*. The name of Neaera, if *meis*, that of the author if *tuis* be read in 8.

13. *inter geminas—frontes*] 'Projecting from the two ends.'—*cornua*,

the extremities of the *umbilicus* or stick round which the MS. was rolled. Cf. Catull. xxii. 6 sqq., 'Chartae regiae, novi libri, Novi umbilici, lora rubra, membrana Directa plumbo et pumice omnia aequata.'

15. *Per*] Cf. Tib. iv. 5. 7, 'Mutuus adsit amor, per te dulcissima furta Perque tuos oculos per Geni-umque rogo.'

19.] *si* with the indic. = *utrum* or *num* with the subj. It is here followed by *an* with the subj. as if *utrum* had preceded.

21. *larga donate salute*] i. e. 'salvere iubete longum.'

28. *Auferet*, &c.] i. e. 'only with his death will he resign the hope of that name.'

## II.

Qui primus caram iuveni carumque puellae  
 Eripuit iuvenem, ferreus ille fuit.  
 Durus et ille fuit, qui tantum ferre dolorem,  
 Vivere et erepta coniuge qui potuit.  
 Non ego firmus in hoc, non haec patientia nostro      5  
 Ingenio: frangit fortia corda dolor:  
 Nec mihi vera loqui pudor est vitaeque fateri  
 Tot mala perpressae taedia nata meae.  
 Ergo cum tenuem fuero mutatus in umbram  
 Candidaque ossa super nigra favilla teget,      10  
 Ante meum veniat longos incompta capillos  
 Et fleat ante meum maesta Neaera rogam.  
 Sed veniat carae matris comitata dolore:  
 Maereat haec genero, maereat illa viro.  
 Praefatae ante meos Manes animamque precatae      15  
 Perfusaeque pias ante liquore manus,  
 Pars quae sola mei superabit corporis, ossa  
 Incinctae nigra candida veste legent,  
 Et primum annoso spargent collecta Lyaeo,  
 Mox etiam niveo fundere lacte parent,      20  
 Post haec carbaseis humorem tollere velis  
 Atque in marmorea ponere sicca domo.

II. — 4.] Dissen observes that 'coniunx' here means only 'a betrothed.' 'Confert Wunderlichius Virg. Aen. iii. 330, "Ast illum ereptae magno inflammatus amore Coniugis et scelerum furiis agitatus Orestes Excipit incautum:"' where the *coniunx* is Hermione betrothed to Orestes, but married to Neoptolemus.

6.] 'Grief quells even stout hearts.'

14. *genero—viro*] Future son-in-law and husband. These are instances of the *dativus commodi*. [So says Dissen. For my own part I think they are ablatives, and that *mortuo* is to be supplied. A. H. W.]

15. *precatae*] 'Rogatae' and 'rogatae' are the readings of the MSS. Other

emendations proposed are *rogatam* and *recentem*.

17. *Pars*] For *partem*, in apposition with *ossa*. It is attracted into the case of *quæ*, = *quæ pars*.

18, 19. *legent—spargent*] Hero *legant*, *spargant* would be preferable.

20.] *fundere* = *perfundere*.

21. *velis*] The MSS. have *ventis*. Dissen follows the view of Huschkius that *vela* include various fabrics from the sail of a ship to the fine lawn worn by luxurious persons. 'Manicatis et talaribus tunicis, velis amictos, non togis.' Cic. in Catil. ii. 10. [If *ventis* be retained, it must mean that the bones after being sprinkled were dried by being fanned with a fan made of *carbasus*. A. H. W.]

Illic quas mittit dives Panchaia merces  
 Eoque Arabes, pinguis et Assyria,  
 Et nostri memores lacrimae fundantur eodem : 25  
 Sic ego componi versus in ossa velim.  
 Sed tristem mortis demonstret littera causam  
 Atque haec in celebri carmina fronte notet.  
 'Lygdamus hic situs est : dolor huic et cura Neaerae,  
 Coniugis ereptae, causa perire fuit.' 30

## III.

Quid prodest caelum votis implesse, Neaera,  
 Multaque cum blanda tura dedisse prece,  
 Non ut marmorei prodirem e limine tecti,  
 Insignis clara conspicuusque domo,  
 Aut ut multa mei renovarent iugera tauri 5  
 Et magnas messes terra benigna daret,  
 Sed tecum ut longae sociarem gaudia vitae  
 Inque tuo caderet nostra senecta sinu  
 Tunc cum permenso defunctus tempore lucis  
 Nudus Lethaea cogeret ire rate ? 10  
 Nam grave quid prodest pondus mihi divitis auri,  
 Arvaeque si findant pinguia mille boves ?  
 Quidve domus prodest Phrygiis innixa columnis,  
 Taenare sive tuis, sive Caryste tuis,  
 Et nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos 15  
 Aurataeque trabes marmoreumque solum ?

23. *Panchaia*] An island which Evemerus pretended he had discovered south of Asia, and where he also pretended he had obtained many documents. It corresponds to Sindbad's island of Serendib.

25. *eodem*] 'Into the same place.'

26. *componi*] 'To be laid in the urn.'

27. *causam*] Some MSS. have *casum*.

28. *celebri*] 'Exposed to public view.'

5. *renovarent*] 'Might plough,' 'lit.' 'turn up afresh for a new crop.' Cf. Ovid. *Amor.* i. 3. 9, 'Nec meus innumeris renovatur campus aratri.'

8. *caderet*] 'Might sink to rest.'

10.] 'Nudus ab inferna, stulte, vehere rate.' Propert. iii. 5. 14.

14. *Taenare—Caryste*] M. Taenarus was in the southern extremity of Laconia; M. Carystus in Euboea. Both were celebrated for marble-quarries.

15. *Et nemora*] Cf. Horat. Ep. i. 10. 22, 'Nempe inter varias nutritur sylva columnas.' The wealthy Romans used to have small gardens

III.—3. *Non ut, &c.*] 'Not that I might issue from the threshold of a mansion of marble.'

- Quidve in Erythraeo legitur quae litore concha  
 Tinctaque Sidonio murice lana iuvat,  
 Et quae praeterea populus miratur? In illis  
 Invidia est: falso plurima vulgus amat. 20  
 Non opibus mentes hominum curaeque levantur:  
 Nam Fortuna sua tempora lege regit.  
 Sit mihi paupertas tecum iucunda, Neaera:  
 At sine te regum munera nulla volo.  
 O niveam, quae te poterit mihi reddere, lucem! 25  
 O mihi felicem terque quaterque diem!  
 At si, pro dulci reditu quaecunque vovetur,  
 Audiat aversa non meus aure deus,  
 Nec me regna iuvant nec Lydius aurifer amnis  
 Nec quas terrarum sustinet orbis opes. 30  
 Haec alii cupiant, liceat mihi paupere cultu  
 Securo cara coniuge posse frui.  
 Adsis et timidis faveas, Saturnia, votis,  
 Et faveas concha, Cypria, vecta tua.  
 Aut si fata negant redditum tristesque sorores, 35  
 Stamina quae ducunt quaeque futura neunt,  
 Me vocet in vastos amnes nigramque paludem  
 Dives in ignava luridus Orcus aqua.

## IV.

Dii meliora ferant, nec sint insomnia vera,  
 Quae tulit hesterni pessima nocte quies.

and shrubberies in their courtyards,  
 as may still be seen on the continent.

17. *concha*] The pearl, as above,  
 ii. 4. 30.

20. *falso*] 'Erroneously.'

23. *Sit*] 'Would be.'

25. *niveam*] 'Vulgo candidam  
 dicunt. Insolens usus.' Dissen. [Old  
 Russian poems always designate the  
 Emperor 'the white Czar.' A. H.  
 W.]

27. *reditu (in gratiam)*] 'Resto-  
 ration to favour.'

28. *non meus*] 'Who favours me  
 not.'

29. *Lydius aurifer amnis*] The  
 Pactolus.

31. *paupere cultu*] Cf. *supr. i.*  
 10. 19.

34. *concha*, &c.] Venus was re-  
 presented as rising from the sea  
 and traversing it on a shell.

38. *Dives*] Pluto was supposed to  
 be the possessor of all subterranean  
 treasure.—*luridus*. This is much  
 the same as *pallidus* or *lividus*, and  
 signifies a deadly leaden tint. So  
 Virgil, *Georg. i.* 277, '*Pallidus*  
*Orcus*.' Translate 38, 'Rich Orcus,  
 gloomy amidst sluggish water.'

Itē procul, vāni, falsumque avertite visum :  
 Desinite in nobis quaerere velle fidem.  
 Divi vera monent, venturae nuntia sortis 5  
 Vera monent Tuscis exta probata viris :  
 Somnia fallaci ludunt temeraria nocte  
 Et pavidas mentes falsa timere iubent,  
 Et natum in curas hominum genus omina noctis  
 Farre pio placant et saliente sale. 10  
 Et tamen, utcunque est, sive illi vera moneri,  
 Mendaci somno credere sive volent,  
 Efficiat vanos noctis Lucina timores  
 Et frustra inmeritum pertimuisse velit,  
 Si mea nec turpi mens est obnoxia facto 15  
 Nec laesit magnos impia lingua deos.  
 Iam Nox aetherium nigris emensa quadrigis  
 Mundum caeruleo laverat amne rotas,  
 Nec me sopierat menti deus utilis aegrae :  
 Somnus sollicitas deficit ante domos. 20  
 Tandem, cum summo Phoebus prospexit ab ortu,  
 Pressit languentis lumina sera quies.  
 Hic iuvenis casta redimitus tempora lauro  
 Est visus nostra ponere sede pedem.  
 Non illo quicquam formosius ulla priorum 25  
 Aetas, humanum nec videt illud opus.  
 Intonsi crines longa cervice fluebant,  
 Stillabat Syrio myrtea rore coma.

IV.—3. *vani*] This is unintelligible, but no satisfactory emendation has been proposed.

6. *Tuscis*] Etruria supplied Rome with soothsayers (*aruspices*).

7. *temeraria*] 'At random.'

8. *falsa timere*] 'To entertain groundless fears.'

9.] The construction of the singular noun of multitude with a plural verb, '*genus hominum . . . placant*,' Disson remarks is not found in the true Tibullus.

10. *Farre pio*, &c.] So Horat. Carm. iii. 23, 20, '*Farre pio et saliente mica*.'

13. *Efficiat vanos*] 'May Lucina bring to nought.' Lucina is some-

times identified with Juno, sometimes with Hecate or Diana. Cf. Catull. xxxiv. 13—15.

15. *obnoxia*] 'Open to the charge of.'

19. *deus*] i. e. *somnus*.

25, 26.] This passage is corrupt. Lachmann proposes for *humanum—opus* in the pentameter *heroum nec tulit ulla domus*. Disson thinks this too feeble, and prefers Heyne's conjecture in the hexameter of *non vidit quicquam*, &c.; in the pentameter, *humanum nec fuit illud opus*.

28. *myrtea*] 'Of a dark hue like myrtle berries,' which are black with red juice, whence Virgil calls them



- Candor erat, qualem praeferat Latonia Luna,  
 Et color in niveo corpore purpureus, 30  
 Ut iuveni primum virgo deducta marito  
 Inficitur teneras ore rubente genas,  
 Et cum contexunt amarantis alba puellae  
 Lilia et autumnio candida mala rubent.  
 Ima videbatur talis illudere palla: 35  
 Namque haec in nitido corpore vestis erat.  
 Artis opus rarae, fulgens testudine et auro,  
 Pendebat laeva garrula parte lyra.  
 Hanc primum veniens plectro modulatus eburno,  
 Felices cantus ore sonante dedit: 40  
 Sed postquam fuerant digiti cum voce locuti,  
 Edidit haec dulci tristitia verba modo.  
 'Salve, cura deum: casto nam rite poetae  
 Phoebusque et Bacchus Pieridesque favent:  
 Sed proles Semeles Bacchus doctaeque sorores 45  
 Dicere non norunt, quid ferat hora sequens:  
 At mihi fatorum leges aevique futuri  
 Eventura pater posse videre dedit.  
 Quare ego quae dico non fallax accipe vates,  
 Quodque deus vero Cynthius ore feram. 50  
 Tantum cara tibi, quantum nec filia matri,  
 Quantum nec cupido bella puella viro,  
 Pro qua sollicitas caelestia numina votis,  
 Quae tibi securos non sinit ire dies,  
 Et cum te fusco somnus velavit amictu, 55  
 Vanum nocturnis fallit imaginibus,  
 Carminibus celebrata tuis formosa Neaera  
 Alterius mavult esse puella viri,  
 Diversasque suas agitat mens impia curas,  
 Nec gaudet casta nupta Neaera domo. 60

*cruentia*, Georg. i. 306. Hor. i. Od. xxv. 18 has 'Laeta quod pubes hederam virenti Gaudeat pulla magis atque myrto.'

32.] For *ore rubente* Vossius conjectured *tota rubore*.

39. *primum veniens*]. 'As soon as he came.'—*modulatus*, 'after tuning.'

43. *rite*] Not to be taken with

*casto*.

48. *Eventura*] 'The coming events.'

52. *viro*] 'Lover.' The second *quantum* is superfluous.

54. *securus*] 'Free from care.'

59.] *Diversas* = *in diversam partem*. 'In a different direction.'

60. *casta domus*] 'Videtur esse, ubi fides amoris regnat.' Dissen.

Ah crudele genus nec fidum femina nomen !  
 Ah pereat, didicit fallere siqua virum.  
 Sed flecti poterit : mens est mutabilis illis :  
 Tu modo cum multa brachia tende prece.  
 Saevus Amor docuit validos tentare labores, 65  
 Saevus Amor docuit verbera saeva pati.  
 Me quondam Admeti niveas pavissee iuvenças  
 Non est in vanum fabula ficta iocum :  
 Tunc ego nec cithara poteram gaudere sonora  
 Nec similes chordis reddere voce sonos, 70  
 Sed perlucenti cantus meditabar avena  
 Ille ego Latonae filius atque Iovis.  
 Nescis quid sit amor, iuvenis, si ferre recusas  
 Immitem dominam coniugiumque ferum.  
 Ergo ne dubita blandas adhibere querelas : 75  
 Vincuntur molli pectora dura prece.  
 Quod si vera canunt sacris oracula templis,  
 Haec illi nostro nomine dicta refer :  
 "Hoc tibi coniugium promittit Delius ipse ;  
 Felix hoc, alium desine velle virum." 80  
 Dixit, et ignavus defluxit corpore somnus.  
 Ah ego ne possim tanta videre mala !  
 Nec tibi crediderim votis contraria vota  
 Nec tantum crimen pectore inesse tuo :  
 Nam te nec vasti genuerunt aequora ponti, 85  
 Nec flammam volvens ore Chimaera fero,  
 Nec canis anguinea redimitus terga caterva,

For *nupta* cf. Prop. ii. 3. 54, 'Mox Amythaonia nupta futura domo.'

65, 66.] Cf. supra ii. 3. ad fin. 'Ducite, ad imperium dominae sulcabitur agros, Non ego me vinculis verberibusque nego.'

67.] 'Pavit et Admeti tauros formosus Apollo,' ii. 3. 11.

68. *fabula*] 'Fabula nunc ille est,' ii. 3. 31.

70. *similes chordis*] 'In harmony with the harpstrings.'

71. *perlucenti*] This is a forceless epithet. '*Perinulcenti*,' the conjecture of Huschke, is preferable.

74. *ferum*] 'Intractable,' 'unmanageable.'

81. *defluxit*] 'Departed from.' Disson compares Horat. Sat. ii. 157, 158, 'Horridus ille Defluxit numerus Saturnius.'

84. *pectore inesse*] For 'esse in pectore.' Disson observes that *inesse in* was the early construction, used by the old poets and Cicero, and that afterwards the dative was employed : 'inesse alicui.'

85—91.] With this passage compare Virg. Aen. iv. 366-7, 'Sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres,' and Catull. lxi. 154—156.

Cui tres sunt linguae tergeminumque caput,  
 Scyllaque virgineam canibus succincta figuram,  
 Nec te conceptam saeva leaena tulit, 90  
 Barbara nec Scythiae tellus horrendave Syrtis,  
 Sed culta et duris non habitanda domus,  
 Et longe ante alias omnes mitissima mater,  
 Isque pater quo non alter amabilior.  
 Haec deus in melius crudelia somnia vertat 95  
 Et iubeat tepidos irrita ferre Notos.

## V.

Vos tenet, Etruscis manat quae fontibus unda,  
 Unda sub aestivum non adeunda Canem,  
 Nunc autem sacris Baiarum proxima lymphis,  
 Cum se purpureo vere remittit humus :  
 At mihi Persephone nigram denuntiat horam : 5  
 Inmerito iuveni parce nocere, dea.  
 Non ego tentavi nulli temeranda virorum  
 Audax laudandae sacra docere deae.  
 Nec mea mortiferis infecit pocula succis  
 Dexterâ nec cuiquam trita venena dedit, 10  
 Nec nos sacrilegi templis admovimus ignes,  
 Nec cor sollicitant facta nefanda meum,  
 Nec nos insanae meditantes iurgia mentis  
 Impia in adversos solvimus ora deos :  
 Et nondum cani nigros laesere capillos, 15  
 Nec venit tardo curva senecta pede.

V.—1. *Etruscis—fontibus*] Etruria was famous for its medicinal springs. 'Fuere inter eas thermas imprimis clarae Caeretanæ (of Caere) Aquae Clusinae, sed eae frigidae (vid. Horat. Ep. i. 15. 19). Tauri Thermae, et Thermae Pisanae etiamnum satis celebres.' Dissen.

3. *proxima*] 'Next in merit to.' The reading of the MSS. is *maxima*.

4. *se—remittit*] 'Releases' or 'unbinds itself' (from the frost).

7.] *temeranda* = 'violanda.'

8. *laudandae—deae*] ἱερῶν ἱερῶν, Hes. Theog. 768. The

allusion is partly to the rites of the Bona Dea (cf. Tib. i. 6. 22, 'Sacra Bonae maribus non adeunda Deae'), partly to the Eleusinian mysteries of Demeter and Cora, i. e. of Ceres and Proserpine (cf. Hor. Od. iii. 2. 26), which the writer appears to confound with those of the Bona Dea. A. H. W.

11. *sacrilegi*] The other reading *sacrilegos* is more elegant.

15.] 'Sparsit et nigras alba senecta comas.' Propert. iii. 5. 24. 'Inficit et nigras alba senecta comas,' Ovid. Trist. iv. 8. 2.

Natalem primo nostrum videre parentes,  
 Cum cecidit fato consul uterque pari.  
 Quid fraudare iuvat vitem crescentibus uvis  
 Et modo nata mala vellere poma manu? 20  
 Parcite, pallentes undas quicunque tenetis  
 Duraque sortiti tertia regna dei.  
 Elysios olim liceat cognoscere campos  
 Lethaeamque ratem Cimmeriosque lacus,  
 Cum mea rugosa pallebunt ora senecta 25  
 Et referam pueris tempora prisca senex.  
 Atque utinam vano nequicquam terrear aestu!  
 Languent ter quinos sed mea membra dies.  
 At vobis Tuscae celebrantur numina lymphæ  
 Et facilis lenta pellitur unda manu. 30  
 Vivite felices, memores et vivite nostri,  
 Sive erimus seu nos fata fuisse velint.  
 Interea nigras pecudes promittite Diti  
 Et nivei lactis pocula mixta mero.

## VI.

Candide Liber, ades (sic sit tibi mystica vitis  
 Semper, sic hedera tempora vineta feras),  
 Aufer et ipse meum pariter medicande dolorem:  
 Saepe tuo cecidit munere victus amor.  
 Care puer, madeant generoso pocula Baccho, 5

17.] Ovid. Trist. iv. 10. 6 uses the same line. In 43 B.C. the consuls Hirtius and Pansa fell at the siege of Mutina, now Modena, a town of Gallia Cisalpina held by Antony against the senate. Tibullus was much older than the writer of this book, who was younger than Ovid.

22. *tertia regna*] The other two kingdoms were those of Jupiter and Neptune. The application of two adjectives of different meaning as epithets to one substantive, as *dura tertia regna*, is not found in the undoubted writings of Albius Tibullus, which is one among many proofs that this book owes its au-

thorship to some other poet writing under the real or assumed name of Lygdamus.

23. *olim*] 'Hereafter.'

24. *Cimmerios*] 'Dark,' 'unvisited by the sun.'

29. *numina*] 'The powers.'

30. *facilis*] 'Yielding.'—*lenta*, 'pliant,' '*lenta manu pellitur*,' i. e. in swimming.

VI.—3. *pariter medicande*] The allusion is not so much to Bacchus's love for Ariadne, as to the custom of mixing water with wine, allegorically expressed in line 57 by the words 'Naiada Bacchus amat.' A. H. W.

5. *Care puer*] 'Dear lad,' ad-

Et nobis prona funde Falerna manu.  
 Ite procul durum curae genus, ite labores :  
 Fulserit hic niveis Delius alitibus.  
 Vos modo proposito dulces faveatis amici,  
 Neve neget quisquam me duce se comitem : 10  
 Aut si quis vini certamen mite recusat,  
 Fallat eum tecto cara puella dolo.  
 Ille facit mites animos deus, ille ferocem  
 Contudit et dominae misit in arbitrium,  
 Armenias tigres et fulvas ille leaenas 15  
 Vicit et indomitis mollia corda dedit.  
 Haec Amor et maiora valet. Sed poscite Bacchi  
 Munera : quem vestrum pocula sicca iuvant ?  
 Convenit ex aequo nec torvus Liber in illis,  
 Qui se quique una vina iocosa colunt : 20  
 Convenit iratus nimium nimiumque severos :  
 Qui timet irati numina magna, bibat.  
 Quales his poenas qualis quantusque minetur,  
 Cadmeae matris praeda cruenta docet.  
 Sed procul a nobis hic sit timor, illaque, siqua est, 25  
 Quid valeat laesi sentiat ira dei.  
 Quid precor ah demens ? venti temeraria vota,  
 Aeriae et nubes diripienda ferant.  
 Quamvis nulla mei superest tibi cura, Neaera,  
 Sis felix, et sint candida fata tua. 30  
 At nos securae reddamus tempora mensae :  
 Venit post multos una serena dies.  
 Hei mihi, difficile est imitari gaudia falsa,

dressed to the slave who waited upon the author.

6. *prona*] 'Bent downwards.'

8. *Delius*] Here *the sun*. 'Niveis alitibus,' i. e. auspiciously.

11. *vini certamen*] So erring students fight bear-duels.

13. *ferocem*] 'High spirited,' 'untamed.'

19. *Convenit*] 'Visits,' 'pays his visits.'—*ex aequo* = *placide*.—*in illis* 'in the case of those,' i. e. 'towards those.'

21. *severos*] 'The sober.' 'Abite, lymphae, Vini perniciēs et ad severos

Migrate.' Catull. xxvii. 5.

23. *Quales — qualis*] So the Greeks: οἷος οἷα.—*qualis quantusque*. 'Qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro Lanigeras claudit pecudes.' Virg. Aen. iii. 641.

24. *Cadmeae matris*] Agave, who, aided by the Bacchae, tore to pieces her son Pentheus, king of Thebes.

25. *illa*] Sc. the damsel who is the cause of his grief.—*siqua est*. Dissen supplies *ira dei* from the next line.

28.] 'Ventos irrita ferre ac nebulas aerias sinis.' Catull. xxviii. 13.

Difficile est tristi fingere mente iocum,  
 Nec bene mendaci risus componitur ore, 35  
 Nec bene sollicitis ebria verba sonant.  
 Quid queror infelix? turpes discedite curae:  
 Odit Lenaeus tristia verba pater.  
 Gnosia, Theseae quondam periuria linguae  
 Flevisti ignoto sola relicta mari: 40  
 Sic cecinit pro te doctus, Minoi, Catullus  
 Ingrati referens impia facta viri.  
 Vos ego nunc moneo: felix, quicumque dolore  
 Alterius disces posse carere tuo.  
 Nec vos aut capiant pendentia brachia collo 45  
 Aut fallat blanda sordida lingua prece.  
 Etsi perque suos fallax iuravit ocellos  
 Iunonemque suam perque suam Venerem,  
 Nulla fides inerit: periuria ridet amantum  
 Iuppiter et ventos irrita ferre iubet. 50  
 Ergo quid totiens fallacis verba puellae  
 Conqueror? ite a me, seria verba, procul.  
 Quam vellem tecum longas requiescere noctes  
 Et tecum longos pervigilare dies,  
 Perfida nec merito nobis inimica merenti, 55  
 Perfida, sed, quamvis perfida, cara tamen!  
 Naida Bacchus amat: cessas, o lente minister?  
 Temperet annosum Marcia lympha merum.  
 Non ego, si fugiat nostrae convivium mensae  
 Ignotum cupiens vana puella torum, 60  
 Sollicitus repetam tota suspiria nocte.  
 Tu puer, i, liquidum fortius adde merum.  
 Iam dudum Syrio madefactus tempora nardo  
 Debueram sertis implicuisse comas.

39. *Gnosia*] 'Cretan,' i. e. Ariadne.

41. *Sic cecinit pro te*] Catull. lxiv. 50 sqq.

46. *sordida*] 'Avaricious.'

48. *Iunonem*] The *Juno* was to a woman what the *Genius* was to a man. Tib. iv. 13. 15 has: 'Haec tibi sancta tuae Iunonis numina iuro, Quae sola ante alios est mihi magna deos.'

55.] 'Perfidious and undeservedly

unfriendly to me your well deserving lover.'

58. *Marcia lympha*] Water brought by an aqueduct to the city by Q. Marcius Rex, who was praetor B.C. 144.

62. *liquidum*] 'Clear.' Cf. Horat. Ep. i. 14. 34, 'Liquidum media de luce Falerni.' Columella xii. 37 says: 'Sed curandum est, ut cum diffundis, liquidum et sine faece diffundas.'

## LIBER QUARTUS.

## II.

SULPICIA est tibi culta tuis, Mars magne, kalendis :

Spectatum e caelo, si sapis, ipse veni.

Hoc Venus ignoscet : at tu, violente, caveto

Ne tibi miranti turpiter arma cadant.

Illius ex oculis, cum vult exurere divos, 5

Accendit geminas lampadas acer Amor.

Illam, quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia movit,

Componit furtim subsequiturque Decor.

Seu solvit crines, fuis decet esse capillis :

Seu compsit, comptis est veneranda comis. 10

Urit, seu Tyria voluit procedere palla :

Urit, seu nivea candida veste venit.

Talis in aeterno felix Vertumnus Olympo

Mille habet ornatus, mille decenter habet.

Sola puellarum digna est, cui mollia caris 15

Vellera det succis bis madefacta Tyros,

Possideatque, metit quicquid bene olentibus arvis

Cultor odoratae dives Arabs segetis,

Et quascunque niger rubro de litore gemmas

Proximus Eois colligit Indus aquis. 20

Hanc vos, Pierides, festis cantate kalendis,

Et testudinea Phoebe superbe lyra.

Hoc solemne sacrum : multos hoc sumet in annos :

Dignior est vestro nulla puella choro.

II.—1.] See above iii. 1.—*tibi culta*, 'arrayed in your honour.'

2. *si sapis*] 'If you have good taste.'

3. *Hoc Venus ignoscet*] On account of the damsel's surpassing beauty. 'Cf. Propert. ii. 28 (iii. 24) 33, "Hoc tibi vel poterit coniux ignoscere Iuno," ubi Iupiter oratur ut succurrat Cynthiae aegrotanti.' Dissen.

5.] A celebrated beauty was asked by a coal-heaver to allow him to light his pipe at her eyes.

7, 8. *Illam, &c.*] 'Her every act and movement is regulated and

attended by a nameless grace.' Heyne compares Quintil. i. 11, 'Unde nos non id agentes furtim decor ille discentibus traditus prosequatur.'

10. *veneranda*] 'Adorable.'—*compsit*, 'has braided into a head dress.'

13. *Vertumnus*] Cf. Propert. v. 2.

16.] *bis madefacta* = *dibipha* 'Twice dyed.' 'Te bis Afro Murice tinctae Vestiunt lanae.' Horat. Od. ii. 14. 35—37.

17, 18.] See above iii. 2. 23, 24. 19, 20.] See above ii. 2. 15, 16.

23. *hoc sumet*] This reading of the

## IV.

Huc ades et tenerae morbos expelle puellae,  
 Huc ades, intonsa Phoebe superbe coma.  
 Crede mihi, propera: nec te iam, Phoebe, pigebit  
 Formosae medicas applicuisse manus.  
 Effice ne macies pallentes occupet artus, 5  
 Neu notet informis candida membra color,  
 Et quodcunque mali est et quicquid triste timemus,  
 In pelagus rapidis evehat amnis aquis.  
 Sancte, veni, tecumque feras, quicunque saporēs,  
 Quicunque et cantus corpora fessa levant: 10  
 Neu iuvenem torque, metuit qui fata puellae  
 Votaque pro domina vix numeranda facit.  
 Interdum vovet, interdum, quod langueat illa,  
 Dicit in aeternos aspera verba deos.  
 Pone metum, Cerinthe: deus non laedit amantes. 15  
 Tu modo semper ama: salva puella tibi est.  
 Nil opus est fletu: lacrimis erit aptius uti,  
 Si quando fuerit tristior illa tibi.  
 At nunc tota tua est, te solum candida secum  
 Cogitat, et frustra credula turba sedet. 20  
 Phoebe, fave: laus magna tibi tribuetur in uno  
 Corpore servato restituisse duos.  
 Iam celebrer, iam laetus eris, cum debita reddet  
 Certatim sanctis laetus uterque focus.  
 Tunc te felicem dicet pia turba deorum, 25  
 Optabunt artes et sibi quisque tuas.

MSS. is corrupt. Out of various conjectures, that of Lachmann is the best: 'Hoc sumite,' i. e. 'take this as your subject.'

IV.—5.] 'Antequam turpis macies decentes Occupet malas.' Horat. Od. iii. 27. 23.

6. *candida*] The reading of the MSS. is *pallida*, which after *pallentes* in the preceding line is undoubtedly corrupt.

8.] For *evehat* Heinsius reads *devehat*.

9. *sapores*] The pressed juices of herba.

18. *tristior*] 'Less kind.'

19. *candida*] Of the mind, not of the appearance. 'Sincere.'

20. *credula turba*] i. e. of her other lovers.—*sedet*, 'waits outside.'

21, 22. *in uno Corpore servato*, &c.] So Ovid. Amor. ii. 13. 15, 'Huc adhibe vultus et in uno parce duobus.'

23. *laetus eris*] Dissen quotes Eurip. Hippol. 8. τιμώμενοι χαίρουσιν ἀνθρώπων ὕπο.

24. *laetus uterque*] Both Cerinthus and Sulpicia.

26. *artes—tuas*] 'The art of medicine.'



SEX. PROPERTII  
E L E G I A R U M  
LIBER PRIMUS.

II.

QUID iuvat ornato procedere, vita, capillo  
 Et tenues Coa veste movere sinus?  
 Aut quid Orontea crines perfundere murra,  
 Teque peregrinis vendere muneribus,  
 Naturaeque decus mercato perdere cultu 5  
 Nec sinere in propriis membra nitere bonis?  
 Crede mihi, non ulla tuae est medicina figurae;  
 Nudus Amor formae non amat artificem.  
 Aspice quos summittit humus formosa colores,  
 Ut veniant hederæ sponte sua melius, 10  
 Surgat et in solis formosius arbutus antris,  
 Et sciat indociles currere lympa vias.  
 Litora nativis collucent picta lapillis  
 Et volucres nulla dulcius arte canunt.  
 Non sic Leucippis succendit Castora Phoebe, 15  
 Pollucem cultu non Hilaira soror,

II.—Addressed to Cynthia against extravagance in dress and ornament.

1.] *vita* = *Cynthia*. A frequent mode of addressing a beloved object.

2. *Coa*] 'Silken.' The silkworm was bred to a great extent in the island of Cos, and the silken fabrics produced were very fine (*tenues*).—*sinus* = folds.

3.] *Orontea* = *Syrian*. From the Orontes, the river on which Antioch

was situated.

4. *Te vendere*] To set yourself off.

5. *mercato*] Passive.

7.] 'Believe me, it is not any improvement to your beauty.'

9. *quos*] Simple relative with indicative.

10. *Ut*] Indirect question with subj.

15. *Leucippis*] Daughter of Leucippus.

Non, Idae et cupido quondam discordia Phoebo,  
 Eueni patriis filia litoribus,  
 Nec Phrygium falso traxit candore maritum  
 Avecta externis Hippodamia rotis ; 20  
 Sed facies aderat nullis obnoxia gemmis,  
 Qualis Apelleis est color in tabulis.  
 Non illis studium vulgo conquerere amantes :  
 Illis ampla satis forma pudicitia.  
 Non ego nunc vereor, ne sim tibi vilior istis : 25  
 Uni si qua placet, culta puella sat est,  
 Cum tibi praesertim Phoebus sua carmina donet  
 Aoniamque libens Calliopea lyram,  
 Unica nec desit iocundis gratia verbis,  
 Omnia quaeque Venus quaeque Minerva probat. 30  
 His tu semper eris nostrae gratissima vitae,  
 Taedia dum miserae sint tibi luxuriae.

## VII.

Dum tibi Cadmeae dicuntur, Pontice, Thebae  
 Armaque fraternae tristia militiae,  
 Atque, ita sim felix, primo contendis Homero,  
 Sint modo fata tuis mollia carminibus,  
 Nos, ut consuemus, nostros agitamus amores 5  
 Atque aliquid durum quaerimus in dominam ;

17. *discordia*] 'Cause of quarrel.'  
 18. *Eueni—filia*] Marpessa.—*patriis*. Evenus being unable to overtake Ias, who had carried off Marpessa, threw himself into the river Lycormas, which was afterwards from him called the Evenus.

19. *Phrygium—Maritum*] Pelops.—*falso* 'artificial,' 'not her own.'

21. *obnoxia*] 'Indebted to.' Virg. Georg. i. 396 ; ii. 438.

22.] 'Of such a complexion as is found in the pictures of Apelles,' the Titian of ancient painters.

23. *vulgo*] 'Every where.'

25. *istis*] 'Contemptuous.' 'Those men,' your other admirers.

28.] The *Aones* were the ancient

inhabitants of Boeotia.

29. *Unica*] 'Extraordinary.'

30. *Omnia*] Supply *nec desint*.

32.] 'Provided that you give up (lit. are weary of) wretched finery,' the particular kind of *luxuria* complained of.

VII.—1. *Pontice*] 'Ponticus hero. Bassus quoque clarus iambo.' Ov. Trist. iv. 10. 47.

2.] The war between Eteocles and Polynices, the sons of Œdipus.

5. *consuemus*] Α ἀπαξ λαιγόμενον, = either *consuescimus* or *consuevimus*.

6. *aliquid—in*] 'Something to address to.'

Nec tantum ingenio, quantum servire dolori  
 Cogor et aetatis tempora dura queri.  
 Hic mihi conteritur vitae modus, haec mea fama est,  
 Hinc cupio nomen carminis ire mei. 10  
 Me laudent doctae solum placuisse puellae,  
 Pontice, et iniustas saepe tulisse minas :  
 Me legat assidue post haec neglectus amator,  
 Et prosint illi cognita nostra mala.  
 Te quoque si certo puer hic concusserit arcu, 15  
 (Quod nolim nostros evoluisse deos,)

Longe castra tibi, longe miser agmina septem  
 Flebis in aeterno surda iacere situ,  
 Et frustra cupies mollem componere versum,  
 Nec tibi subiciet carmina serus Amor. 20  
 Tum me non humilem mirabere saepe poetam,  
 Tunc ego Romanis praeferar ingeniis,  
 Nec poterunt iuvenes nostro reticere sepulcro :  
 'Ardoris nostri, magne poeta, iaces ?'  
 Tu cave nostra tuo contemnas carmina fastu : 25  
 Saepe venit magno fenore tardus Amor.

## XVII.

Et merito, quoniam potui fugisse puellam,  
 Nunc ego desertas alloquor alcyonas !  
 Nec mihi Cassope solito visura carinam est,  
 Omniaque ingrato litore vota cadunt.  
 Quin etiam absenti prosunt tibi, Cynthia, venti : 5  
 Aspice, quam saevas increpat aura minas.  
 Nullane placatae veniet fortuna procellae ?  
 Haecine parva meum funus arena teget ?

9.] 'This is the kind of life that I am passing.'

16. *nostros—deos*] The gods presiding over our horoscopes. Cf. v. l. 81—84. Persius v. 50, 'Saturnumque gravem nostro love frangimus una.'

18. *surda*] 'Mute.'

20. *subiciet*] 'Suggest.'

XVII.—2. *desertas*] 'Lonely.'

3. *Cassope*] A harbour among the

Acroceraunian mountains.—*solito* = 'ex solito,' or is corrupt.

4. *cadunt*] Just the opposite sense to that which we find in Tib. ii. 2. 17.

5. *prosunt*] 'Take your part.'

6.] *increpat* would in prose have been *increpet*. So Virg. Georg. i. 56, and elsewhere.

7.] Lit. 'Will no luck of the storm being appeased arrive ?'

- Tu tamen in melius saevas converte querellas :  
 Sat tibi sit poenae nox et iniqua vada. 10  
 An poteris siccis mea fata opponere ocellis,  
 Ossaue nulla tuo nostra tenere sinu ?  
 Ah pereat, quicumque rates et vela paravit  
 Primus et invito gurgite fecit iter.  
 Nonne fuit melius dominae pervincere mores 15  
 (Quamvis dura, tamen rara puella fuit),  
 Quam sic ignotis circumdata litora silvis  
 Cernere et optatos quaerere Tyndaridas ?  
 Illic si qua meum sepelissent fata dolorem,  
 Ultimus et posito staret amore lapis, 20  
 Illa meo caros donasset funere crines,  
 Molliter et tenera poneret ossa rosa :  
 Illa meum extremo clamasset pulvere nomen,  
 Ut mihi non ullo pondere terra foret.  
 At vos, aequoreae formosa Doride natae, 25  
 Candida felici solvite vela choro :  
 Si quando vestras labens Amor attigit undas,  
 Mansuetis socio parcite litoribus.

## XVIII.

Haec certe deserta loca et taciturna querenti,  
 Et vacuum Zephyri possidet aura nemus :

10. *nox*] The darkness of the storm. Æn. i. 89, 'Ponto nox incubat atra.'

11. *opponere*, &c.] 'To represent my fate to tearless eyes.'

15. *mores*] 'Temper.'

18. *Tyndaridas*] 'Now known in the Mediterranean as St. Elmo's fire.' Paley. Cf. Hor. l Od. xii. 28 sqq. Theocr. xxii. 19 sqq.

19. *Illic*] 'There,' i. e. in Italy.

20.] *posito* = 'deposited,' i. e. after death had deprived me of the power of loving.

21. *caros*] 'Precious.'

22.] [In] *tenerâ rosâ*.

23.] 'Solebant cadaverum faciem pluries frigida abluere, nomenque

eorum clarâ voce invocare, ne forte syncope correptos pro mortuis funerarent.' Donatus ad Ter. Eun. ii. 3. 56. — *extremo pulcere* probably alludes to the last time the body was seen in its natural form before being burnt or buried.

25.] *Doris* was the wife of *Nereus*.

26. *solvite*] 'Unfurl.'

28. *socio*] 'A partner in misfortune.'—*Mansuetis litoribus*, 'on kindly shores.'

XVIII.—2. *possidet*] 'Is tenant of.' The term is specially applied to the state tenants (*possessores*) of the *ager publicus*.

Hic licet occultos proferre impune dolores,  
 Si modo sola queant saxa tenere fidem.  
 Unde tuos primum repetam, mea Cynthia, fastus? 5  
 Quod mihi das flendi, Cynthia, principium?  
 Quid modo felices inter numerabar amantes,  
 Nunc in amore tuo cogor habere notam?  
 Quid tantum merui? quæ te mihi crimina mutant?  
 An nova tristitiae causa puella tuæ? 10  
 Sic mihi te referas levis, ut non altera nostro  
 Limine formosos intulit ulla pedes.  
 Quamvis multa tibi dolor hic meus aspera debet,  
 Non ita saeva tamen venerit ira mea,  
 Ut tibi sim merito semper furor, et tua flendo 15  
 Lumina deiectis turpia sint lacrimis.  
 An quia parva damus mutato signa colore,  
 Et non ulla meo clamat in ore fides?  
 Vos eritis testes, si quos habet arbor amores,  
 Fagus et Arcadio pinus amica deo. 20  
 Ah quotiens teneras resonant mea verba sub umbras,  
 Scribitur et vestris Cynthia corticibus!  
 An tua quod peperit nobis iniuria curas?  
 Quæ solum tacitis cognita sunt foribus.  
 Omnia consuevi timidus perferre superbae 25  
 Iussa neque arguto facta dolore queri.  
 Pro quo, divini fontes, et frigida rupes  
 Et datur inculto tramite dura quies;

8.] *habere notam* = 'loco moveri,' 'to be degraded,' as by the Censor's 'mark.'

11.] *levis* = 'leviter,' 'lightly and easily.'—*nostro limine*. For this ablative compare *litore* in iii. 5. 29, 'Nunc ad te, mea lux! veniat mea litore navis Servata an mediis sidat onusta vadis!' which must be translated, 'Now to thee, my love, [will I go, whether] my ship arrive preserved on the shore or sink burdened in the midst of the waters.'

15. *furor*] 'A cause of anger.'

17. *colore*] Barth, Lachmann, and Jacob adopt *calore*, against whom Paley effectively quotes, i. 6. 6, 'Mutatoque graves saepe colore

preces,' and i. 1. 22, 'Et facite illa meo palleat ore magia.'

20. *pinus*] The nymph Pitys (*πίτυς*), beloved by Pan, was changed into a pine, which tree was afterwards sacred to him. Virg. Ecl. vii. 24, 'Hic arguta sacra pendebit fistula pinu.'

21. *teneras*] *ἀπαλὰς*.

23.] 'Or is it because your infidelity has produced vexation in me?' 'But these things are known merely to the silent doors.' For *quæ* cf. *infr.* 19. 19.

26. *arguto*] 'Loud.'

27. *divini fontes*] Vocative. — *et*, 'both.'

Et quodcumque meae possunt narrare querellae,  
 Cogor ad argutas dicere solus aves. 30  
 Sed qualiscumque es, resonent mihi Cynthia silvae,  
 Nec deserta tuo nomine saxa vacent!

## XIX.

Non ego nunc tristes vereor, mea Cynthia, Manes,  
 Nec moror extremo debita fata rogo;  
 Sed ne forte tuo careat mihi funus amore,  
 Hic timor est ipsiſ durior exequiis.  
 Non adeo leviter nostris puer haesit ocellis, 5  
 Ut meus oblito pulvis amore vacet.  
 Illic Phylacides iocundae coniugis heros  
 Non potuit caecis inmemor esse locis,  
 Sed, cupidus falsis attingere gaudia palmis,  
 Thessalus antiquam venerat umbra domum. 10  
 Illic quicquid ero, semper tua dicar imago:  
 Traicit et fati litora magnus amor.  
 Illic formosae veniant chorus heroinae,  
 Quas dedit Argivis Dardana praeda viris;  
 Quarum nulla tua fuerit mihi, Cynthia, forma 15  
 Gravior, et Tellus hoc ita iusta sinat,  
 Quamvis te longae remorentur fata senectae,  
 Cara tamen lacrimis ossa futura meis.

31. *qualiscumque es*] 'Whatever your sentiments towards me are.'

XIX.—2. *moror*] 'Trouble myself about.'

5. *haesit*] According to Herzberg, 'has stuck as a bird caught by birdlime.' I am rather inclined to say 'has left his image in the pupils of my eyes.'

7. *Phylacides*] Protesilaus, who returned from below to visit his wife Laodamia for a single day.—*Illic, ikei*. Eurip. Med. 1073, *εὐδαίμονοιτον, ἀλλ' ἰκεῖ, τὰ δ' ἐνθάδε πατήρ ἀφείλετ*.'

9. *falsis*] 'Unsubstantial.'

10. *Thessalus venerat umbra*] 'The

Thessalian had come a shade.'—*venerat* is copula, *umbra* complement or secondary predicate. I cannot see why the MSS. reading *Thessalus* should be rejected for Pucci's emendation *Thessulis*, which merely renders the syntax awkward.

11.] Cf. iii. 6. (7.) 36, 'Huius ero vivus, mortuus huius ero.'

12. *fati litora*] 'The shores of death.'

16. *ita iusta*] 'Just n this respect.' Ast.

18. *ossa*] In apposition with *Cynthia* above. He imagines himself, a shade, lamenting over Cynthia's corpse.

Quae tu viva mea possis sentire favilla!  
 Tum mihi non ullo mors sit amara loco. 20  
 Quam vereor, ne te contempto, Cynthia, busto.  
 Abstrahat a nostro pulvere iniquus Amor,  
 Cogat et invitam lacrimas siccare cadentes!  
 Flectitur assiduis certa puella minis.  
 Quare, dum licet, inter nos laetemur amantes: 25  
 Non satis est ullo tempore longus amor.

## XX.

Hoc pro continuo te, Galle, monemus amore,  
 Id tibi ne vacuo defluat ex animo:  
 Saepe imprudenti fortuna occurrit amanti.  
 Crudelis Minyis dixerit Ascanius.  
 Est tibi non infra speciem, non nomine dispar, 5  
 Thiodamanteo proximus ardor Hylae:  
 Hunc tu, sive leges umbrosae flumina Silae,  
 Sive Aniena tuos tinxerit unda pedes,  
 Sive Gigantea spatia litoris ora,  
 Sive ubicumque vago fluminis hospitio, 10  
 Nympharum semper cupidis defende rapinis,  
 (Non minor Ausoniis est amor Adryasin),

19.] 'But may you while living be able to entertain these feelings over my ashes.'

20. *ullo loco*] 'Any where.'

24. *certa*] 'Determined,' or 'resolute.'

XX.—This Elegy is constructed on the Greek principle, and not on that which Propertius afterwards recognized, and Ovid adopted, as most suited to the genius of the Latin language. Hence the long words at the end of the Pentameters. Gallus appears to have had a very handsome page, whom Propertius considered in danger of being carried off by the ladies, just as the favourite of Hercules, Hylas, had been by the Nymphs.

3. *occurrit*] 'Assails:='obest' with

the addition of the idea of motion.

4.] 'The Ascanius, pitiless to the Argonauts, can tell the tale.'

5.] 'You have a favourite not beneath the beauty of, not dissimilar in name to, [and] all but equal to Hylas the son of Thiodamas.' Paley compares '*Proxima Leda*' in xiii. 29.

7. *Silae*] In Bruttium. Virg. Georg. iii. 219.

8. *Aniena*] Adj. from *Anio*, *Anienis*.

9. *Gigantea*] 'The volcanic Phlegræan plains near Cumæ, supposed to have been the scene of the battles between the gods and giants.'

10. *vago hospitio*] 'Beside the hospitable windings.'

12. *Adryasin*] 'Ἀδρύας = Ἀμαδρύας.

- Ne tibi sit, durum! montes et frigida saxa,  
 Galle, neque experto semper adire lacus,  
 Quae miser ignotis error perpessus in oris 15  
 Herculis indomito flevrat Ascanio.  
 Namque ferunt olim Pagases navalibus Argo  
 Egressam longe Phasidos isse viam,  
 Et iam praeteritis labentem Athamantidos undis  
 Mysorum scopulis adplicuisse ratem. 20  
 Hic manus heroum, placidis ut constitit oris,  
 Mollia composita litora fronde tegit.  
 At comes invicti iuvenis processerat ultra,  
 Raram sepositi quaerere fontis aquam.  
 Hunc duo sectati fratres, Aquilonia proles, 25  
 Hunc super et Zetes, hunc super et Calais,  
 Oscula suspensis instabant carpere palmis,  
 Oscula et alterna ferre supina fuga.  
 Ille sub extrema pendens secluditur ala  
 Et volucres ramo submovet insidias. 30  
 Iam Pandioniae cessit genus Orithyiae:  
 Ah! dolor ibat Hylas, ibat Hamadryasin.  
 Hic erat Arganthi Pegae sub vertice montis  
 Grata domus Nymphis humida Thyniasin,

13. *durum*] 'A hard lot!'

14.] '*experto* ea, quae,' &c.  
 Liveneii coniectura pro *expertos*.

15. *error*—*Herculis*] 'The wandering Hercules.'

16.] 'Wept to the unaffected Ascanius.'

19. *Athamantidos*] 'Hellas.'

20.] Paley supplies 'eos' as subject of *adplicuisse*.

22. *fronde*] Cf. Virg. Ecl. i. 80, 'Hic tamen hanc mecum poteras requiescere noctem Fronde super viridi.'

27, 28.] The two winged men hovered over Hylas with their hands reaching downwards (*suspensis palmis*), and alternately caught him under the chin, turned his face upwards, and took a kiss (*osculum supinum*, 'an upturned kiss').

29, 30.] Hylas conceals his face by thrusting it as far as possible under his own armpit (*sub extrema alâ*), while with the other hand he

endeavours to drive away (*submovere*) the winged assailant with a branch, which he uses as a weapon. I think this simple explanation removes every difficulty except that of the word *pendens*. This may mean either '*pendens digitis*,' 'on tiptoe,' as in Ov. l Pont. Ep. 7. 51, '*pendentes rupe capellae*,' or '*pendens animi*,' 'in distress,' as '*pendens metus*,' 'anxious fear,' in Senec. (Edip. 594. It is scarcely possible to complete the image as in a picture, if *pendens* be taken for 'suspended in the air.'

31.] 'For since grim Aquilo, his charioteer, By boisterous rape the Athenian damsel got.' Milton, 'Ode on the death of a fair infant.'—*cessit*, 'has departed.'

32.] 'Ah! on went Hylas, on he went, a pang to the Hamadryads, who fell in love with him.'

33. *Pegae*] Πηγαι, being a proper name, is treated as sing. Αἴψα δ'



Quam supra nullae pendebant debita curae	35
Roscida desertis poma sub arboribus,	
Et circum irriguo surgebant lilia prato	
Candida purpureis mixta papaveribus.	
Quae modo decerpens tenero pueriliter ungui	
Proposito florem praetulit officio,	40
Et modo formosis incumbens nescius undis	
Errorrem blandis tardat imaginibus.	
Tandem haurire parat demissis flumina palmis	
Innixus dextro plena trahens humero.	
Cuius ut accensae Dryades candore puellae	45
Miratae solitos destituere choras,	
Prolapsum leviter facili traxere liquore:	
Tum sonitum raptο corpore fecit Hylas.	
Cui procul Alcides iterat responsa: sed illi	
Nomen ab extremis fontibus aura refert.	50
His, o Galle, tuos monitus servabis amores,	
Formosum Nymphis credere visus Hylan.	

## LIBER SECUNDUS.

## I.

QUAERITIS, unde mihi totiens scribantur amores,  
Unde meus veniat mollis in ora liber.

ὅγε κρήνην μετεκίβαν, ἣν καλοῦσι  
Πηγὰς ἀγχιγυνοὶ περιναίεται.  
Apoll. Rhod. i. 1221. But perhaps

Turnebus is right in suggesting *Pege*.

35.] *nullae* = 'nulli,' dat. fem.

41. *nescius*] 'Thoughtless,' not knowing what was about to happen.

42.] 'Retards his wandering steps by the attractive reflections.'

43. *demissis palmis*] There was a bucket in his hands.

44. *Innixus dextro — humero*] *λεχρὸς ἐπιχυρμφθῆς*, Ap. Rhod. i. 1235.—*plena* (i. e. 'flumina'), 'in abundance.'

48.] According to Propertius Hylas appears to have made a splash, not as he slipped into the water, but as

he disappeared under it. It is to this splash that Hercules '*iterat responsa*,' 49.

50. *Nomen*] The name 'Hylas.'—*ab extremis fontibus*, 'from the most distant part of the pool.'

51. *amores*] 'Favourite.'

52. *visus*] 'Though you have previously appeared to have trusted the nymphs with your beautiful Hylas.'

I.—2. *in ora*] 'Into people's mouths.' Others read *in ore*, 'in the mouth.' Cf. the celebrated lines of Ennius: 'Nemo me lacrymis decoret nec funera fletu Faxit? Cur? Volito vivu' per ora virum.'

Non haec Calliope, non haec mihi cantat Apollo,  
 Ingenium nobis ipsa puella facit.  
 Sive lyrae carmen digitis percussit eburnis, 5  
 Miramur, faciles ut premat arte manus :  
 Seu vidi ad frontem sparsos errare capillos,  
 Gaudet laudatis ire superba comis :  
 Sive illam Cois fulgentem incedere coccis,  
 Hoc totum e Coa veste volumen erit : 10  
 Seu cum poscentes somnum declinat ocellos,  
 Invenio causas mille poeta novas :  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 Seu quicquid fecit sive est quodcumque locuta, 15  
 Maxima de nihilo nascitur historia.  
 Quod mihi si tantum, Maecenas, fata dedissent,  
 Ut possem heroas ducere in arma manus,  
 Non ego Titanas canerem, non Ossan Olympo  
 Inpositam, ut caeli Pelion esset iter, 20  
 Non veteres Thebas, nec Pergama nomen Homeri,  
 Xerxis et imperio bina coisse vada,  
 Regnave prima Remi aut animos Carthaginis altae,  
 Cimbrorumque minas et benefacta Mari :  
 Bellaque resque tui memorarem Caesaris, et tu 25  
 Caesare sub magno cura secunda fores.  
 Nam quotiens Mutinam aut, civilia busta, Philippos  
 Aut canerem Siculae classica bella fugae  
 Eversosque focos antiquae gentis Etruscae  
 Aut Ptolemaei litora capta Phari, 30  
 Aut canerem Aegyptum et Nilum, cum tractus in  
 urbem

6. *premat*] 'Presses against the chords.'

7.] *ad* = *apud*.

9. *Cois—coccis*] 'Silk dyed with cochineal.'

18. *heroas*] Used as adjective. 'Heroic bands.'

20.] Pelion was placed on Ossa, Ossa on Olympus.

21. *nomen*] 'The fame.'

22.] Cf. Juv. x. 178, 'creditur olim Velificatus Athos.'

24.] Marius and Catulus destroyed the Teutones and Cimbri.

27.] At the siege of *Mutina*, Hirtius and Pansa, the consuls, were killed.

28. *classica*] Adj. from *classis*. Cf. Hor. Ep. ix. 7, where the 'dux Neptunius' is Sextus Pompeius.

29.] The war concluded by the siege of Perusia.

31. *tractus in urbem*] 'Dragged to Rome' in effigy.

Septem captivis debilis ibat aquis,  
 Aut regum auratis circumdata colla catenis,  
 Actiaque in Sacra currere rostra Via,  
 Te mea Musa illis semper contexeret armis, 35  
 Et sumpta et posita pace fidele caput.  
 Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles,  
 Hic Ixioniden, ille Menoetiaden.  
 Sed neque Phlegraeos Iovis Enceladique tumultus  
 Intonet angusto pectore Callimachus, 40  
 Nec mea conveniunt duro praecordia versu  
 Caesaris in Phrygios condere nomen avos.  
 Navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator,  
 Enumerat miles vulnera, pastor oves,  
 Nos contra angusto versantes proelia lecto:— 45  
 Qua pote quisque, in ea conterat arte diem.—  
 Laus in amore mori, laus altera, si datur uni  
 Posse frui: fruar o solus amore meo!  
 Si memini, solet illa leves culpae puellas  
 Et totam ex Helena non probat Iliada. 50  
 Seu mihi sint tangenda novercae pocula Phaedrae,  
 Pocula privigno non nocitura suo,  
 Seu mihi Circaeο pereundum est gramine, sive  
 Colchis Iolchiacis urat aena focis,  
 Una meos quoniam praedata est femina sensus, 55

34. *currere*] 'Going in waggons' in the triumphal procession.

35. *contexeret*] Metaphor from weaving: 'would always have united you with those arms.'

36. *caput*] Acc.—*fidele* Augusto.

37. *testatur*] 'Cites as a witness.'—*Ixioniden*, Pirithoum; *Menoetiaden*, Patroclum. Probably for the purpose of comparison with the friendship of Augustus and Maecenas.

40. *Intonet*] Pres. subj. = *āv* with optat. 'Can thunder.'—*pectore*, 'lungs.'

41.] *conveniunt* = 'idonea sunt.'

42. *Phrygios*] Allusion to the descent of the Julian gens from Aeneas.

45.] Supply *conterimus diem* from

the next line. Being a little ashamed of himself, Propertius breaks off into the general sentiment.—*versantes*, 'treating in poetry of amatory subjects.' His excuse is, that he was fit for nothing else.

46.] *pote* = 'potest.'

47.] Herzberg is surely right in reading *uni* for *uno*, unless *uno* is dat., like *nullo* in i. 20, 35.

49. *leves*] 'Fickle.'

52.] Phaedra must have been said to have prepared a philtre for Hippolytus.

53.] Cf. Hor. Ep. i. 2. 25, 'Sirenum voces et Circes pocula nosti.'

54.] *Colchis* = *Medea*—*urat aena*, 'heats the caldron with Thessalian fire' to murder him like Pelias.

Ex hac ducentur funera nostra domo.  
 Omnes humanos sanat medicina dolores,  
 Solus amor morbi non amat artificem.  
 Tarda Philoctetae sanavit crura Machaon,  
 Phoenicis Chiron lumina Phyllyrides, 60  
 Et deus extinctum Cressis Epidaurius herbis  
 Restituit patriis Androgeona focis,  
 Mysus et Haemonia iuvenis qua cuspide vulnus  
 Senserat, hac ipsa cuspide sensit opem.  
 Hoc si quis vitium poterit mihi demere, solus 65  
 Tantaleae poterit tradere poma manu :  
 Dolia virgineis idem ille repleverit urnis,  
 Ne tenera assidua colla graventur aqua :  
 Idem Caucasias solvet de rupe Promethei  
 Brachia et a medio pectore pellet avem. 70  
 Quandocumque igitur vitam mea fata reposcent  
 Et breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero,  
 Maecenas, nostrae pars invidiosa iuventae,  
 Et vitae et mortis gloria iusta meae,  
 Si te forte meo ducet via proxima busto, 75  
 Esseda caelatis siste Britanna iugis,  
 Taliaque inlacrimans mutae iace verba favillae,  
 'Huic misero fatum dura puella fuit.'

## LIBER TERTIUS.

## I. (Lib. II. x.)

SED tempus lustrare aliis Heliconae choreis,  
 Et campum Haemonio iam dare tempus equo.

56. *Ex hac—domo*] From *Cynthia's* house, where Propertius hopes to die.

60.] Androgeon, son of Minos, was restored to life by Aesculapius.

63.] Telephus was wounded by the spear of Achilles and cured by the rust scraped from it.

66. *manu*] Dative. I think the most likely correction for the MSS. reading *Tantalea* is '*Tantaleo*,' gen. of *Ταντάλεως*. Cf. v. 11. 24.

67.] Alluding to the punishment of the Danaïdes.

70. *avem*] Eagle.

73.] 'The enviable portion of the Roman youth,' '*invidia dignus iuvenis Romanus*.' Herzberg. So '*pars militiæ*,' '*pars imperii*,' &c.

I.—It is probable that a fresh book begins here, and that the latter part of the second book has been lost. The first book was also probably

Iam libet et fortes memorare ad proelia turmas  
 Et Romana mei dicere castra ducis.  
 Quod si deficient vires, audacia certe 5  
 Laus erit: in magnis et voluisse sat est.  
 Aetas prima canat Veneres, extrema tumultus.  
 Bella canam, quando scripta puella mea est.  
 Nunc volo subducto gravior procedere vultu,  
 Nunc aliam citharam me mea Musa docet. 10  
 Surge, anima! ex humili iam carmine sumite vires,  
 Pierides! magni nunc erit oris opus.  
 Iam negat Euphrates equitem post terga tueri  
 Parthorum et Crassos se tenuisse dolet:  
 India quin, Auguste, tuo dat colla triumpho, 15  
 Et domus intactae te tremit Arabiae:  
 Et si qua extremis tellus se subtrahit oris,  
 Sentiet illa tuas postmodo capta manus.  
 Haec ego castra sequar: vates tua castra canendo  
 Magnus ero: servent hunc mihi fata diem! 20  
 Ut caput in magnis ubi non est tangere signis,  
 Ponitur hic imos ante corona pedes,  
 Sic nos nunc, inopes laudis conscendere carmen,  
 Pauperibus sacris vilia tura damus.

published by itself under the title of 'Cynthia.' Propertius begins now to think that there are higher aims in life and poetry than those which had hitherto monopolized his attention.

2. *Haemonio*] 'Thessalian.' The Thessalian horses and cavalry were celebrated.

4.] *mei—ducis* = *mei Imperatoris*. Augustus.

7. *tumultus*] 'Civil wars.' A '*tumultus*' is properly a war which causes an actual terror in Rome itself. Cic. 8 Phil. cap. 1, says: 'Maiores nostri tumultum Italicum, quod erat domesticus, tumultum Gallicum, quod erat Italiae finitimus, praeterea nullum tumultum nominabant.'

8. *quando*] Either 'since,' = *quandouidem*, or 'now that.'

9. *subducto*] 'Long-drawn.'

11.] I have followed Paley's punc-

uation.—*ea* = 'after.'

13. *post terga tueri*] For the purpose of discharging an arrow during retreat. Compare v. 3. 66.

14. *tenuisse*] 'Detained.' Both the Crassi, father and son, were killed by the Parthians, B.C. 53.

16. *intactae*] 'Unconquered.' Herzberg hence conjectures that the expedition of Aelius Gallus against Arabia was now in contemplation, but had not yet proved unsuccessful. It was sent A.U.C. 730, whence this poem was probably written in 729. Compare iv. 11, and v. 3.

22.] *hic* simply answers to *ubi*, 'where—there.'

23. *laudis conscendere carmen*] Jacob appositely cites Hes. Op. 657: *ἐνθα μὲν τὸ πρῶτον λιγυρῆς ἐπέβησαν ἀοιδῆς*. The metaphor is from mounting a chariot.

24. *Pauperibus sacris*] Abl., 'in poverty-stricken rites.'

Nondum etiam Ascræos norunt mea carmina fontes, 25  
Sed modo Permesi flumine lavit Amor.

## III. (Lib. II. xii.)

Quicumque ille fuit, puerum qui pinxit Amorem,  
Nonne putas miras hunc habuisse manus?  
Hic primum vidit sine sensu vivere amantes  
Et levibus curis magna perire bona.  
Idem non frustra ventosas addidit alas, 5  
Fecit et humano corde volare deum;  
Scilicet alterna quoniam iactamur in unda,  
Nostraque non ullis permanet aura locis:  
Et merito hamatis manus est armata sagittis,  
Et pharetra ex humero Cnosia utroque iacet; 10  
Ante ferit quoniam, tuti quam cernimus hostem,  
Nec quisquam ex illo vulnere sanus abit.  
In me tela manent, manet et puerilis imago:  
Sed certe pennas perdidit ille suas;  
Evolat heu nostro quoniam de pectore nusquam 15  
Assiduusque meo sanguine bella gerit.  
Quid tibi iocundum siccis habitare medullis?  
Si pudor est, alio traice tela tua.  
Intactos isto satius temptare veneno:  
Non ego, sed tenuis vapulat umbra mea. 20  
Quam si perdideris, quis erit qui talia cantet?—  
Haec mea Musa levis gloria magna tua est—  
Qui caput et digitos et lumina nigra puellae  
Et canat ut soleant molliter ire pedes?

25. *Ascræos*] Hesiod was born at *Ascræa*.

26. *Permesi*] Cf. Hes. Theog. 5.

III.—3. *sine sensu*] 'Without taking notice of things.'

4.] 'And that through trifling anxieties important advantages are lost.'

6. *humano corde*] 'In the heart of man.' Cf. *infr.* 15. Herzberg. So *infr.* 16, *meo sanguine*.

7. *alterna*] 'Alternately rising and sinking.' Paley compares i. 9. 24, 'Nullus amor cuiquam faciles

ita prae-buit alas, Ut non alternâ presserit ille manu.'

8.] No steady breeze carries onward the ship of the lover.

10.] 'And a Cretan quiver hangs from both shoulders.' Cf. v. 6. 40, where Apollo's quiver is said to hang *ex humeris*, not *ex humero*.

13. *puerilis imago*] 'The boyish shape.'

23. *digitos*] Cf. ii. 2. 5, 'Fulva coma est longaeque manus, et maxima toto Corpore et incedit vel Iove digna soror.'

## XXIII. (Lib. II. xxvii.)

At vos incertam, mortales, funeris horam  
 Quaeritis, et qua sit mors aditura via,  
 Quaeritis et caelo, Phoenicum inventa, sereno,  
 Quae sit stella homini commoda quaeque mala,  
 Seu pedibus Parthos sequitur seu classe Britannos, 5  
 Et maris et terræ caeca pericla viae;  
 Rursus et obiectum fletis capiti esse tumultum,  
 Cum Mavors dubias miscet utrimque manus,  
 Praeterea domibus flammam, domibusque ruinas,  
 Neu subeant labris pocula nigra tuis. 10  
 Solus amans novit, quando periturus et a qua  
 Morte, neque hic Boreae flabra neque arma timet.  
 Iam licet et Stygia sedeat sub arundine remex,  
 Cernat et infernae tristia vela ratis:  
 Si modo damnatum revocaverit aura puellae, 15  
 Concessum nulla lege redibit iter.

## XXXII. (Lib. II. xxxiv.)

Cur quisquam faciem dominae iam credit amico?  
 Sic erepta mihi pæne puella mea est.  
 Expertus dico, nemo est in amore fidelis:  
 Formosam raro non sibi quisque petit. 5  
 Polluit ille deus cognatos, solvit amicos  
 Et bene concordēs tristia ad arma vocat.  
 Hospes in hospitium Menelao venit adulter:  
 Colchis et ignotum nonne secuta virum est?  
 Lynceū, tunc meam potuisti tangere curam?  
 Perfide, nonne tuæ tum cecidere manus? 10  
 Quid si non constans illa et tam certa fuisset?  
 Posses in tanto vivere flagitio?

XXIII.—9.] For the dangerous state of the houses at Rome, cf. Juv. Sat. iii. 190 sqq.

10.] *Neu* = et ne.—*tuis* = mortalis cujusque.

15. *aura*] 'Voice,' especially if *clamantis* be the right reading instead of *damnatum*, 'doomed.' Otherwise

'glimpse,' as of a rapidly passing object, as Jacob, Herzberg, and Paley, who compare Hor. Od. ii. 8. 24, 'tua ne retardet aura maritos.'

XXXII.—8. *Colchis*] Medea.—*virum*, Jason.

Tu mihi vel ferro pectus vel perde veneno :	
A domina tantum te modo tolle mea.	14
* * * * *	
Ipse meas solus, quod nil est, aemulor umbras,	19
Stultus, quod stulto saepe timore tremo.	20
Una tamen causa est, qua crimina tanta remitto,	
Errabant multo quod tua verba mero.	
Sed numquam vitae fallet me ruga severae :	
Omnes iam norunt, quam sit amare bonum.	
Lynceus ipse meus seros insanit amores.	25
Solum te nostros laetor adire deos.	
Quid tua Socraticis tibi nunc sapientia libris	
Proderit aut rerum dicere posse vias ?	
Aut quid Erechthei tibi prosunt carmina lecta ?	
Nil iuvat in magno vester amore senex.	30
Tu Latiis Meropem Musis imitere Philetam	
Et non inflati somnia Callimachi.	
Nam cursus licet Aetoli referas Acheloi,	
Fluxerit ut magno fractus amore liquor,	
Atque etiam ut Phrygio fallax Maeandria campo	35
Errat et ipsa suas decipit unda vias,	
Qualis et Adrasti fuerit vocalis Arion,	
Tristis ad Archemori funera victor equus :	

19. *aemulor*] 'Look on my own shadow as a rival.'

23. *vitae ruga severae*] 'Wrinkled philosophy.' This and *seros* in 25 show that Lynceus was not a young man.

25. *seros amores*] Cognate object of *insanit*.

26. *Solum laetor*] 'My only satisfaction is.'—*nostros deos*, Cupid and Venus.

29.] *Erechthei* = *Atheniensis*, i. e. Aeschylus, who is immediately afterwards called *vester senex*. Cf. *infr.* 41.

31.] I have given Schneidewin's emendation of this line. Merops was a king of Cos, of which island Philetas was a native. The inhabitants were called *Meropes*. For the sentiment compare the beginning of the next *Élégie*.

32. *somnia*] The *Altria*. Herzberg.

33.] You may write on all kind of heroic subjects, it will do you no good (39, 40). Cf. *infr.* 72. The river Achelous was a rival of Hercules for the hand of Deianira, and lost a horn in the contest. The myth probably signifies the reclaiming of a tract of land by banking in the river.

35.] *ut* with *indic.* indicates a change from the indirect question to the construction of the simple relative. Cf. i. 2. 9, 10. The river Maeander was so winding, that it is said to 'cheat its own course.'

37.] 'And what a sad conqueror at the funeral games of Archemorus was Arion, the speaking horse of Adrastus.' This was the institution of the Nemean games.



Amphiaræae haud prosint tibi fata quadrigae,  
 Aut Capanei magno grata ruina Iovi. 40  
 Desine et Aeschyleo componere verba cothurno!  
 Desine! et ad molles membra resolve choros.  
 Incipe iam angusto versus includere torno,  
 Inque tuos ignes, dure poeta, veni.  
 Tu non Antimacho, non tutior ibis Homero: 45  
 Despicit et magnos recta puella deos.  
 Sed non ante gravi taurus succumbit aratro,  
 Cornua quam validis hæserit in laqueis,  
 Nec tu tam duros per te patieris amores:  
 Trux tamen a nobis ante domandus eris, 50  
 Harum nulla solet rationem quaerere mundi,  
 Nec cur fraternis Luna laboret equis,  
 Nec si post Stygias aliquid re'st arbiter undas,  
 Nec si consulto fulmina missa tonent.  
 Aspice me, cui parva domi fortuna relictæ est, 55  
 Nullus et antiquo Marte triumphus avi,  
 Ut regnem mixtas inter conviva puellas  
 Hoc ego, quo tibi nunc elevor, ingenio.  
 Me iuvet hesternis positum languere corollis,  
 Quem tetigit iactu certus ad ossa deus, 60  
 Actia Virgilium custodis litora Phoebi,  
 Caesaris et fortes dicere posse rates,  
 Qui nunc Aeneae Troiani suscitât arma  
 Iactaque Lavinis moenia litoribus.  
 Cedite Romani scriptores, cedite Graii: 65

41.] Note the short ð in *Aeschyleo*.  
 43.] '*tornus* is a lathe in which substances to be cut or polished are fastened, *includuntur*.' Paley.

45.] Antimachus of Colophon was enamoured of Lyde; the name of Homer's mistress is unknown.

46. *recta*] Cf. iii. 9. 25, '*Ut natura dedit, sic omnis recta figura est*.' —*recta* = 'as it should be,' 'une demoiselle comme il faut.'

49.] 'Nor will you by your own powers support so severe a love-fit.'

50.] [*Quamvis*] *Trux tamen*, &c.

51. *Harum*] i. e. puellarum, especially such as Cynthia.

52.] 'Nor why the moon is dis-

tressed through her brother's steeds.' As if the eclipses of the moon were owing to the action of the sun and not to the interposition of the earth.

53.] Cf. *infr.* v. 11. 19. I have given Mr. Munro's restoration of the text in his notes on the Aetna, p. 39. He compares Prop. v. 7. 1, '*Sunt aliquid Manes*.'

54.] Cf. Lucr. vi. 387—422.

55.] Cf. v. 1. 121—134.

59. *positum*, &c.] 'As I recline with yesterday's garland on my head,' the festivities having been kept up till morning.

61. *Virgilium*] Supply *iuvet*.

63. *suscitat*] 'Is reviving.'

- Nescio quid maius nascitur Iliade.  
 Tu canis umbrosi subter pineta Galaesi  
 Thyrsin et attritis Daphnin arundinibus,  
 Utque decem possint corrumpere mala puellas,  
 Missus et inpressis haedus ab uberibus. 70  
 Felix, qui viles pomis mercaris amores!—  
 Huic licet ingratae Tityrus ipse canat:—  
 Felix intactum Corydon qui temptat Alexin  
 Agricolae domini carpere delicias!  
 Quamvis ille sua lassus requiescat avena, 75  
 Laudatur facilis inter Hamadryadas.  
 Tu canis Ascræi veteris praecepta poetae,  
 Quo seges in campo, quo viret uva iugo.  
 Tale facis carmen, docta testudine quale  
 Cynthus inpositis temperat articulis. 80  
 Non tamen haec ulli venient ingrata legenti,  
 Sive in amore rudis sive peritus erit.  
 Nec minor his animis—aut, si minor, ore canorus—  
 Anseris indocto carmine cessit olor.  
 Haec quoque perfecto ludebat Iasone Varro, 85  
 Varro Leucadiae maxima flamma suae.  
 Haec quoque lascivi cantarunt scripta Catulli,  
 Lesbia quis ipsa notior est Helena.  
 Haec etiam docti confessa est pagina Calvi,  
 Cum caneret miserae funera Quintiliae. 90

67.] Addressing Virgil, who resided in that neighbourhood. For the *Galaesus* cf. Hor. Od. ii. 6. 10.

68. *attritis*] 'Well-worn.'

69. *corrumpere*] 'Influence,' Virg. Ecl. iii. 70.

70. *inpressis*] 'Unmilked.'

72.] 'To this ungrateful girl, Cynthia, Tityrus himself may sing, and sing in vain.' An abrupt reference to his own unhappiness.

75. *ille*] Virgil. The allusion is to Virgil's Georgics, which were written after the Eclogues, when he was, as it were, weary of rural love-poetry.

77. *Tu*] Virgil.—*Ascræi*—*poetae*, Hesiod.

79. *facis*] 'You are composing.'—*carmen*, the *Æneid*.

81. *haec*] Virgil's minor poems on amatory subjects.

83.] 'Nor in these subjects, inferior in animation—or, if inferior, still tuneful—has the swan departed with the rude cackle of a goose.' Virgil has never fallen below the level of the poems above alluded to, or, if he has, he has still been always tuneful. Never has he fallen to the level of the poetaster Anser. There is a playful allusion to Ecl. ix. 35: 'Nam neque adhuc Vario videor nec dicere Cinnâ Digna, sed argutos inter strepere anser olores.' For *Anser* see Ov. Trist. ii. 435. For *cessit* cf. *supr.* i. 20. 31.

85. *Haec*] 'My subjects,' i. e. amatory subjects.

Et modo formosa quam multa Lycoride Gallus  
 Mortuus inferna vulnera lavit aqua!  
 Cynthia quin etiam versu laudata Properti,  
 Hos inter si me ponere Fama volet.

## LIBER QUARTUS (iii.).

## I.

CALLIMACHI Manes et Coi sacra Philetæ,  
 In vestrum, quaeso, me sinite ire nemus.  
 Primus ego ingredior puro de fonte sacerdos  
 Itala per Graios orgia ferre choros.  
 Dicite! quo pariter carmen tenuastis in antro, 5  
 Quove pede ingressi, quamve bibistis aquam?  
 Ah valeat, Phoebum quicumque moratur in armis!  
 Exactus tenui pumice versus eat,  
 Quo me Fama levat terra sublimis, et a me  
 Nata coronatis Musa triumphat equis, 10  
 Et mecum in curru parvi vectantur Amores,  
 Scriptorumque meas turba secuta rotas.  
 Quid frustra missis in me certatis habenis?  
 Non datur ad Musas currere lata via.  
 Multi, Roma, tuas laudes annalibus addent, 15  
 Qui finem imperii Bactra futura canent.  
 Sed, quod pace legas, opus hoc de monte sororum  
 Detulit intacta pagina nostra via.

91.] Cf. Virg. Ecl. x.—*formosa*—*Lycoride*, 'owing to the beauty of Lycoris.' Gallus did not commit suicide for the sake of Lycoris, and these wounds are figurative, not physical ones.

93.] Simply supply *est*.

I.—1.] Catullus had written elegiac verse with but little success, and Tibullus had struck out a line of his own. Propertius was the first Roman poet who could be looked upon as representing the learned poets, Callimachus and Philetas.

4.] *per* = *inter*. 'Among.'

5. *tenuastis*] 'Spun the fine web of poetry.'

6. *Quove pede*] Alluding to the prevalent superstitions as to which foot ought to be put first in entering a fresh place. A Roman bride was never allowed to put her foot on the threshold of her husband's house, but was always lifted over it.

9. *Quo*] 'Through which.'

12. *secuta*] Supply *est*.

13. *missis—habeis*] 'Giving the reins to your steeds.'

14.] The road is too narrow for them to pass Propertius, who is already before them.

Mollia, Pegasides, date vestro sertā poetae :  
 Non faciet capiti dura corona meo. 20  
 At mihi quod vivo detraxerit invida turba,  
 Post obitum duplici fenore reddet Honos.  
 Omnia post obitum fingit maiora vetustas,  
 Maius ab exequiis nomen in ora venit.  
 Nam quis equo pulsas abiegno nosceret arces, 25  
 Fluminaque Haemonio cominus isse viro,  
 Idaeum Simoenta Iovis cunabula parvi,  
 Hectora per campos ter maculasse rotas ?  
 Deiphobumque Helenumque et Polydamanta et in armis  
 Qualemcumque Parin vix sua nosset humus. 30  
 Exiguo sermone fores nunc, Ilion et tu,  
 Troia, bis Oetaei numine capta dei.  
 Nec non ille tui casus memorator Homerus  
 Posteritate suum crescere sensit opus.  
 Meque inter seros laudabit Roma nepotes : 35  
 Illum post cineres auguror ipse diem.  
 Ne mea contempto lapis indicet ossa sepulcro,  
 Provisum est Lycio vota probante deo.  
 Carminis interea nostri redeamus in orbem,  
 Gaudeat ut solito tacta puella sono. 40  
 Orphea detinuisse feras et concita dicunt (ii.)  
 Flumina Threicia sustinuisse lyra :  
 Saxa Cithaeronis Thebas agitata per artem  
 Sponte sua in muri membra coisse ferunt :

20. *faciet*] Cf. Ov. Her. xvi. 190, 'Ad talem formam non facit iste locus.' 'That place does not do for such beauty.'

21—24.] For the sentiment, cf. Hor. Ep. ii. l. 5—14.

25. *pulsas*] 'Beaten down.'

26. *Haemonio — viro*] Achilles, whose combat with the river Scamander is described by Homer, Il. xxi.

27.] Apparently a confusion between Ida in Crete and Ida in Asia Minor.

30. *Qualemcumque*] The courage of Paris was not a constant quantity.

32. *Oetaei dei*] Hercules, who

took Troy himself in the reign of Laomedon, and whose arrows in the hands of Philoctetes were required for its capture the second time. Hercules burned himself to death on Mount Oeta.

34. *Posteritate*] 'Through lapse of time.'

36. *Illum diem*] Sc. 'illam vitam.' Paley.

38. *Lycio—deo*] Apollo, into the library in whose temple on the Palatine hill Barth thinks the poems of Propertius had been admitted.

39. *orbem*] 'Ordinary course.'

40. *puella*] Cynthia.

43.] Allusion to the legend of Amphion.

- Quin etiam, Polypheme, fera Galatea sub Aetna 45  
 Ad tua rorantes carmina flexit equos.  
 Miremur, nobis et Baccho et Apolline dextro,  
 Turba puellarum si mea verba colit,  
 Quod non Taenariis domus est mihi fulta columnis,  
 Nec camera auratas inter eburna trabes, 50  
 Nec mea Phaeacas aequant pomaria silvas,  
 Non operosa rigat Marcus antra liquor;  
 At Musae comites et carmina cara legenti,  
 Et defessa choris Calliopea meis?  
 Fortunata, meo si qua est celebrata libello! 55  
 Carmina erunt formae tot monumenta tuae.  
 Nam neque Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti,  
 Nec Iovis Elei caelum imitata domus,  
 Nec Mausolei dives fortuna sepulcri  
 Mortis ab extrema condicione vacant. 60  
 Aut illis flamma aut imber subducet honores,  
 Annorum aut ictu pondera victa ruent.  
 At non ingenio quaesitum nomen ab aevo  
 Excidet: ingenio stat sine morte decus.

## II. (Lib. III. iii.)

Visus eram molli recubans Heliconis in umbra,  
 Bellerophontei qua fluit humor equi,

46. *rorantes*] Galatea was a sea-nymph, and her chariot would be drawn by sea-horses.

49.] *Quod non* = 'non quod,' 'not because.' The transposition is made in order to avoid the repetition of *quod* in 53, 'At [*quod*] *Musae comites*,' &c. There is a similar transposition, or rather, inversion in the argument of the Trinummus of Plautus, line 6: 'Minus quo cum invidia ei det dotem Callides,' where 'minus quo' = 'quominus.' So, too, Propert. iii. 9. 10, 'Quam prius adiunctos sedula lavit equos,' where *quam prius* = *priusquam*. Also Virgil's 'Copa,' 4, where *quam potius* = *potiusquam*.

50.] Cf. Hor. Od. ii. 18. 1, 2.—

*camera*, 'vaulting,' or 'pannelling.'

52. *operosa*] 'Artificial.'—*Marcus*. The aqueduct was built by Q. Marcus Rex, who was praetor B.C. 144. Cf. Tib. iii. 6. 57, 58.

59.] At Halicarnassus. One of the seven wonders of the world.

64.] *Excidet*, *ἡκισταται ὑπὸ χρόνου*.—*stat*, 'Remains permanently.'

II.—1. *Visus eram*] 'Methought.' The poem appears rather to represent an allegorical vision than a dream.

2. *humor*] The fountain Hippocrene, which was drawn forth by a blow from the hoof of Pegasus, the winged steed of Bellerophon.

Reges, Alba, tuos et regum facta tuorum,  
 Tantum operis, nervis hiscere posse meis,  
 Parvaque tam magnis admoram fontibus ora, 5  
 Unde pater sitiens Ennius ante bibit,  
 Et cecinit Curios fratres et Horatia pila,  
 Regiaque Aemilia vecta tropaea rate,  
 Victricesque moras Fabii pugnamque sinistram  
 Cannensem et versos ad pia vota deos, 10  
 Hannibalemque Lares Romana sede fugantes,  
 Anseris et tutum voce fuisse Iovem;  
 Cum me Castalia speculans ex arbore Phoebus  
 Sic ait aurata nixus ad antra lyra:  
 'Quid tibi cum tali, demens, est flumine? quis te 15  
 Carminis heroi tangere iussit opus?  
 Non hic ulla tibi speranda est fama, Properti:  
 Molliia sunt parvis prata terenda rotis,  
 Ut tuus in scamno iactetur saepe libellus,  
 Quem legat expectans sola puella virum. 20  
 Cur tua praescriptos evecta est pagina gyros?  
 Non est ingenii cymba gravanda tui.  
 Alter remus aquas, alter tibi radat arenas:  
 Tutus eris: medio maxima turba mari est.'  
 Dixerat, et plectro sedem mihi monstrat eburno, 25  
 Qua nova muscoso semita facta solo est.

4. *hiscere*] 'Declaim.' — *nervis*, probably as *infr.* 35.

7.] *Curios* = *Curiatios*. 'The word *Horatius* is derived from *hir* = *χίρ*, and is a longer form of *Hirtius*, as *Curiatius* is of *Curtius*. The fight between the *Horatii* and *Curatii* probably refers to a contest between the *κοῦρηται*, 'men of the *curia* and wielders of the spear or warriors of the helmet,' and the *χίρηνται*, 'handicraftsmen,' i. e. the lower order, in which the latter succeeded in maintaining their just rights.' Donaldson's Varroianus.

8.] Not the victory over Perseus of Macedonia, which took place after the death of Ennius, but that over Demetrius of Pharos. But Keil reads *cecini* for *cecinit* in 7. The objection to this is that we should have

expected *canebam*.

11.] One of the Roman *Lares* was called *Tutanus* on this account, according to Varro.

12. *Anseris*] Liv. v. 47. The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus was in the Capitol.

13.] The Castalian fountain was on Parnassus, not on Helicon, but these names are frequently confounded. It is a question whether *arbore* = *sylvi*, or whether Apollo's harp is to be supposed placed upon a tree, which supports it, while the god leans upon it.

19. *in scamno iactetur*] 'May be tossed about on a seat.'

21.] Paley rightly compares *iv.* 4. 37, which shows the non-necessity of adopting the strange word 'sevecta.'

Hic erat affixis viridis spelunca lapillis,  
 Pendebantque cavis tympana pumicibus.  
 Ergo Musarum et Sileni patris imago  
 Fictilis et calami, Pan Tegeae, tui, 30  
 Et Veneris dominae volucres, mea turba, columbae  
 Tingunt Gorgonio Punica rostra lacu,  
 Diversaeque novem sortitae rura puellae  
 Exercent teneras in sua dona manus.  
 Haec hederas legit in thyrsos, haec carmina nervis 35  
 Aptat, at illa manu textit utraque rosam.  
 E quarum numero me contigit una dearum:  
 Ut reor a facie, Calliopea fuit:  
 'Contentus niveis semper vectabere cynis,  
 Nec te fortis equi ducet ad arma sonus. 40  
 Nil tibi sit rauco praeconia classica cornu  
 Flare nec Aonium cingere Marte nemus,  
 Aut quibus in campis Mariano proelia signo  
 Stent et Teutonicas Roma refringat opes,  
 Barbarus aut Suevo perfusus sanguine Rhenus 45  
 Saucia maerenti corpora vectet aqua.  
 Quippe coronatos alienum ad limen amantes  
 Nocturnaeque canes ebria signa fugae,  
 Ut per te clausas sciat excantare puellas,  
 Qui volet austeros arte ferire viros.' 50  
 Talia Calliope, lymphisque a fonte petitis  
 Ora Philetaea nostra rigavit aqua.

29. *Ergo*] 'In fact.'

31. *mea turba*] 'My pets.'

32. *Gorgonio — lacu*] 'Hippocrene.' Every one has seen a copy of 'Pliny's doves.'

33. *rura*] 'Districts,' or 'spheres.' The Muses are represented as engaged in the preparation of their gifts.

39.] As a votary of Venus.

41. *Nil tibi sit*] 'Let it be no business of yours. — *praeconia classica*. Paley compares ii. l. 28. *classica bella* = *bella classe gesta*. For *flare* Lachmann compares Martial xi. 3. 8, 'Quantaque Pieria praelia flare tubâ.'

43.] Marius and Catulus defeated

the Cimbri and Teutones, B.C. 102 and 101.

45.] Supply, if any thing, 'quomodo.' Caesar defeated Ariovistus B.C. 58. B. G. l. 53.

47.] Paley says: 'Signa may be referred to the torches and garlands left behind in their flight from the indignant gentlemen of the house.'

49. *excantare*] 'Charm out.' — *ferire*, 'chisel,' a slang term common in the comic poets. The state of morals described appears somewhat similar to that after the Restoration in England.

52. *Philetaea — aqua*] Cf. *supr.* 5, 6; ii. l. 26; iv. l. 1.

## III. (Lib. III. iv.)

Arma deus Caesar dices meditatur ad Indos,  
 Et freta gemmiferi findere classe maris.  
 Magna, viri, merces: parat ultima terra triumphos:  
 Tigris et Euphrates sub tua iura fluent:  
 Sera, sed Ausoniis veniet provincia virgis: 5  
 Adsuescent Latio Partha tropaea Iovi.  
 Ite agite, expertae bello date lintea prorae  
 Et solitum armigeri ducite munus equi.  
 Omina fausta cano: Crassos clademque piate:  
 Ite et Romanae consulite historiae. 10  
 Mars pater et sacrae fatalia lumina Vestae,  
 Ante meos obitus sit, precor, illa dies,  
 Qua videam spoliis oneratos Caesaris axes,  
 Ad vulgi plausus saepe resistere equos,  
 Inque sinu carae nixus spectare puellae 15  
 Incipiam et titulis oppida capta legam,  
 Tela fugacis equi et braccati militis arcus  
 Et subter captos arma sedere duces.  
 Ipsa tuam serva prolem, Venus: hoc sit in aevum,  
 Cernis ab Aenea quod superesse caput. 20  
 Praeda sit haec illis, quorum meruere labores:  
 Me sat erit Sacra plaudere posse Via.

III.—1. *deus*] Cf. v. 11. 60.—*ad* = 'usque ad.' Augustus contemplated an expedition against the Parthians in A.U.C. 732.

2. *gemmiferi*] Alluding to the pearls found in the Persian gulf.

4. *tua*] 'O Auguste.'

5.] Lachmann's explanation is: 'Ultima terra sera fiet provincia, sed fiet tamen.'

8. *munus equi*] Alluding to the horses provided at the public expense for the Equites. Herzberg.

9. *Crassos*] B.C. 53. Cf. Hor. iii. Od. 5. 5.

16. *titulis*, &c.] 'And read the names of the captured towns on the

inscriptions.'

17.] An anacoluthon. The author forgets that his last verb was *legam*, and carries on the construction from *incipiam spectare* in the preceding line.—*braccati*, 'trousered.' One of the arguments used by Aristagoras of Miletus to persuade Cleomenes of Sparta that the Persians were despicable enemies, was that they went to battle wearing trousers. ἀναξυρίδας δὲ ἔχοντες ἐρχομαι ἐς τὰς μάχας. Herod. v. 49.

19. *hoc*] i. e. *caput*. The gens Julia claimed descent from Iulus, the son of Aeneas.



## IV. (Lib. III. v.)

Pacis Amor deus est, pacem veneramur amantes.  
 Stant mihi cum domina proelia dura mea :  
 Nec tamen invisio pectus mihi carpitur auro,  
 Nec bibit e gemma divite nostra sitis,  
 Nec mihi mille iugis Campania pinguis aratur, 5  
 Nec miser aera paro clade, Corinthe, tua.  
 O prima infelix fingenti terra Prometheo !  
 Ille parum cauti pectoris egit opus :  
 Corpora disponens mentem non vidit in arte.  
 Recta animi primum debuit esse via. 10  
 Nunc maris in tantum vento iactamur, et hostem  
 Quaerimus, atque armis nectimus arma nova.  
 Haud ullas portabis opes Acherontis ad undas :  
 Nudus ad infernas, stulte, vehere rates.  
 Victor cum victis pariter miscebitur umbris : 15  
 Consule cum Mario, capte Iugurtha, sedes.  
 Lydus Dulichio non distat Croesus ab Iro :  
 Optima mors, parca quae venit apta die.  
 Me iuvat in prima coluisse Helicon a iuventa  
 Musarumque choris implicuisse manus : 20  
 Me iuvat et multo mentem vincere Lyaeo  
 Et caput in verna semper habere rosa.  
 Atque ubi iam Venerem gravis interceperit aetas,  
 Sparserit et nigras alba senecta comas,  
 Tum mihi naturae libeat perdiscere mores, 25  
 Quis deus hanc mundi temperet arte domum,

IV.—2. *Stant*] Cf. sup. iv. l. 64.  
 'Are perpetually going on.'

4. *gemma*] Compare Virg. Georg. ii. 506, and Juv. x. 26.

6.] Corinth was destroyed by Mummius B.C. 146.

7.] Paley compares Hor. Od. i. 16. 13.

10.] Cf. Mark vii. 21—23.

12. *nectimus*] 'Construct.'

14.] In v. 7. 55—60, Propertius appears to speak of several ferry-boats going in different directions to various places of punishment and

to Elysium.

18.] *parca dies* is 'a day or time of poverty;' and the poet says, 'that not only is wealth useless when you die, but death comes easiest when it comes *apta*, appropriate and wished for, to relieve you from poverty.' Paley.

22.] i. e. 'always to be engaged at banquets with a garland of roses on my head.'

25 sqq.] Notice the changes from the subj. to the indic., i. e. from the indirect to the direct question.

Qua venit exoriens, qua deficit, unde coactis  
 Cornibus in plenum menstrua luna redit,  
 Unde salo superant venti, quid flamine captet  
 Euris, et in nubes unde perennis aqua, 30  
 Sit ventura dies, mundi quæ subruat arces,  
 Purpureus pluvias cur bibit arcus aquas,  
 Aut cur Perrhaebi tremuere cacumina Pindi,  
 Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis,  
 Cur serus versare boves et plaustra Bootes, 35  
 Pleiadum spisso cur coit igne chorus,  
 Curve suos fines altum non exeat aequor,  
 Plenus et in partes quattuor annus eat,  
 Sub terris sint iura deum et tormenta Gigantum,  
 Tisiphones atro si furit angue caput, 40  
 Aut Alcmaeoniae furiae aut ieiunia Phinei,  
 Num rota, num scopuli, num sitis inter aquas,  
 Num tribus infernum custodit faucibus antrum  
 Cerberus, et Tityo iugera pauca novem,  
 An ficta in miseras descendit fabula gentes, 45  
 Et timor haud ultra quam rogos esse potest.  
 Exitus hic vitae superet mihi: vos, quibus arma  
 Grata magis, Crassi signa referte domum.

27. *unde coactis*] 'With whence collected horns.'—*luna* is clearly the subject of the whole couplet.

29.] 'From what quarter the winds have the upper hand on the sea,' i. e. what are the dominant winds at different seasons? For *superant*, cf. Plin. vii. Ep. 1, 'Si tamen *superaverit* morbus, denuntio, nequid mihi detis.'

30.] Supply *veniat*.

31.] Supply *utrum*.

33.] The Perrhaebians lived on the Epirote side of Pindus.

34. *luxerit*] From *lugeo*. A far-fetched way of expressing an eclipse.

36. *coit*] 'Crowds together.'

39.] Supply *utrum*.

40.] *si furit* = *utrum furat*.

41.] Supply *utrum sint*. Alcmaeon was driven mad by the Furies for murdering his mother Eriphyle in requital of her betrayal of his father Amphiaras to certain death, in the first war of the Seven against Thebes. The story of Phineus is told by Apollonius Rhodius, Arg. ii. 178–300.

42.] Allusion to the stories of Ixion, of Sisyphus (or Pirithous, cf. Virg. Aen. vi. 601, 602), and Tantalus. Cf. also Prop. v. 11. 23, 24.

44. *pauca*] 'Too few.' Cf. Virg. Aen. vi. 595–600.

47. *superet*] 'Remain.'

## VI. (Lib. III. vii.)

Ergo sollicitae tu causa, Pecunia, vitae es :  
 Per te inmatuum mortis adimus iter.  
 Tu vitiis hominum crudelia pabula praebes :  
 Semina curarum de capite orta tuo.  
 Tu Paetum ad Pharios tendentem lintea portus 5  
 Obruís insano terque quaterque mari.  
 Nam dum te sequitur, primo miser excidit aevo  
 Et nova longinquis piscibus esca natat,  
 Et mater non iusta piaë dare debita terrae  
 Neo pote cognatos inter humare rogos, 10  
 Sed tua nunc volucres astant super ossa marinae,  
 Nunc tibi pro tumulo Carpathium omne mare est.  
 Infelix Aquilo, raptae timor Orithyiae,  
 Quae spolia ex illo tanta fuere tibi ?  
 Aut quidnam fracta gaudes, Neptune, carina ? 15  
 Portabat sanctos alveus ille viros.  
 Paete, quid aetatem numeras ? quid cara natanti  
 Mater in ore tibi est ? non habet unda deos.  
 Nam tibi nocturnis ad saxa ligata procellis  
 Omnia detrito vincula fune cadunt. 20  
 Sunt Agamemnonias testantia litora curas,  
 Quae notat Argynni poena Athamantiadae.  
 Hoc iuvene amisso classem non solvit Atrides,  
 Pro qua mactata est Iphigenia mora.  
 Reddite corpus humo, positaque in gurgite vita 25  
 Paetum sponte tua, vilis harena, tegas,  
 Et quotiens Paeti transibit nauta sepulcrum,  
 Dicat 'et audaci tu timor esse potes.'  
 Ite, rates curvas et leti texite causas :  
 Ista per humanas mors venit acta manus. 30

VI.—4.] As Athene from the head of Jupiter.

10.] *pote* = 'potest.' Cf. ii. 1. 46.

13.] Cf. i. 20. 31.

19.] 'Perhaps the storm arose after they had moored the ship in some sheltered bay, but the ropes were chafed by the sharp rocks and would not hold.' Paley.

21.] 'Tis the shore that bears witness to the sorrows of Agamemnon which is rendered notorious by the punishment of Argynnus, the grandson of Athamas.' The exact legend followed by Propertius is unknown.

25. *Reddite*] 'Aquilo et Neptune.' Barth.

Terra parum fuerat fatis, adiecimus undas :  
 Fortunae miseras auximus arte vias.  
 Ancora te teneat, quem non tenere Penates ?  
 Quid meritum dicas, cui sua terra parum est ?  
 Ventorum est, quodcumque paras : haud ulla carina 35  
 Consenuit, fallit portus et ipse fidem.  
 Natura insidians pontum substravit avaris :  
 Ut tibi succedat, vix semel esse potest.  
 Saxa triumphales fregere Capharea puppes,  
 Naufraga cum vasto Graecia tracta salo est. 40  
 Paullatim socium iacturam flevit Ulixes,  
 In mare cui soliti non valuere doli.  
 Quod si contentus patrio bove verteret agros,  
 Verbaque duxisset pondus habere mea,  
 Viveret ante suos dulcis conviva Penates, 45  
 Pauper, at in terra, nil ubi flare potest.  
 Non tulit hic Paetus stridorem audire procellae  
 Et duro teneras laedere fune manus,  
 Sed thyio thalamo aut Oricia terebintho  
 Et fultus pluma versicolore caput. 50  
 Huic fluctus vivo radicitus abstulit ungues,  
 Et miser invisam traxit hiatus aquam :  
 Hunc parvo ferri vidit nox improba ligno.  
 Paetus ut occideret, tot coiere mala.  
 Flens tamen extremis dedit haec mandata querellis, 55  
 Cum moribunda niger clauderet ora liquor :  
 'Di maris Aegaei quos sunt penes aequora, Venti,  
 Et quaecumque meum degravat unda caput,  
 Quo rapitis miseros tenerae lanuginis annos ?  
 Attulimus longas in freta vestra manus. 60

36. *portus fallit fidem*] As in the case of the Royal George, 'When Kempenfelt went down with twice four hundred men.'

38. *Ut tibi succedat*] Supply *res* or *iter*.

39.] Cf. v. l. 115.

41. *Paullatim*] 'Gradually.' He did not lose them all at once.

47. *Non tulit hic Paetus*] 'Here Paetus was not obliged.'

49. *thyio*] Adj. from *thya*, a tree with scented wood.—*Oricia terebin-*

*tho. Oricium*, where the *terebinth* grew, was just north of the Acrocerania mountains.

50.] I have ventured to write *et fultus* for *effultum* of the MSS. This appears to me both more simple than Lachmann's *et fultum*, and more easily accounted for, and carries on the construction of the preceding couplet.

53. *nox improba*] 'Intense night,' like '*Labor improbus*,' Virg. G. i. 146.

60. *longas*] They were now *curtas*

Ah miser alcyonum scopulis adffigar acutis :  
 In me caeruleo fuscina sumpta deo est.  
 At saltem Italiae regionibus advehat aestus :  
 Hoc de me sat erit, si modo matris erit.  
 Subtrahit haec fantem torta vertigine fluctus ; 65  
 Ultima quae Paeto voxque diesque fuit.  
 O centum aequoreae Nereo genitore puellae,  
 Et tu materno tacta dolore Theti,  
 Vos decuit lasso supponere brachia mento :  
 Non poterat vestras ille gravare manus. 70  
 At tu, saeve Aquilo, numquam mea vela videbis :  
 Ante fores dominae condar oportet iners.

## VIII. (Lib. III. ix.)

Maecenas, eques Etrusco de sanguine regum,  
 Intra fortunam qui cupis esse tuam,  
 Quid me scribendi tam vastum mittis in aequor ?  
 Non sunt apta meae grandia vela rati.  
 Turpe est, quod nequeas, capiti committere pondus 5  
 Et pressum inflexo mox dare terga genu.  
 Omnia non pariter rerum sunt omnibus apta,  
 Fama nec ex aequo ducitur ulla iugo.  
 Gloria Lysippo est animosa effingere signa,  
 Exactis Calamis se mihi iactat equis, 10  
 In Veneris tabula summam sibi ponit Apelles,

from the loss of the nails, *supr.*  
 51.

61. *adffigar*] Fut. tense.

VIII.—2.] C. Cilnius Maecenas always stedfastly refused to assume a position higher than that of an 'eques.'

5.] *quod nequeas* = *cui non par sis*. From *committere* by a slight zeugma supply *ferre*.

6. *dare terga*] Simply 'to give way.'

8.] Probably corrupt. I cannot satisfy myself with any explanation that I have seen, whether *iugo* be

taken to signify a 'hill,' as in v. 10. 4, or a 'yoke.' Perhaps it is best to take *iugo* for a 'chariot,' the part for the whole, and consider the metaphor the same as in iii. l. 23, where see note. 'Nor is any fame obtained from a chariot that runs on a par with other chariots.' Cf. iv. l. 13, 14. To gain fame a poet must strike out a path of his own and that a narrow one, where, once being ahead, he cannot be passed.

9. *animosa*] 'Life-like,' 'spirited.' These were bronze statues.

11. *Veneris*] 'Αφροδίτης ἀναδυσμένης.

Parrhasius parva vindicat arte locum,  
 Argumenta magis sunt Mentoris addita formae,  
 At Myos exiguum flectit acanthus iter,  
 Phidiacus signo se Iuppiter ornat eburno, 15  
 Praxitelen propria vindicat urbe lapis.  
 Est quibus Eleae concurrit palma quadrigae,  
 Est quibus in celeres gloria nata pedes ;  
 Hic satus ad pacem, hic castrensibus utilis armis :  
 Naturae sequitur semina quisque suae. 20  
 At tua, Maecenas, vitae praecepta recepi,  
 Cogor et exemplis te superare tuis.  
 Cum tibi Romano dominas in honore secures  
 Et liceat medio ponere iura foro,  
 Vel tibi Medorum pugnaces ire per hostes 25  
 Atque onerare tuam fixa per arma domum,  
 Et tibi ad effectum vires det Caesar et omni  
 Tempore tam faciles insinuentur opes,  
 Parcis et in tenues humilem te colligis umbras :  
 Velorum plenos subtrahis ipse sinus. 30  
 Crede mihi, magnos aequabunt ista Camillos

12.] *vindicat* 'sibi locum inter summos pictores.' Paley.—*parvâ arte* 'by cabinet pictures.' Paley.

13.] *Mentor* would seem to have told entire histories of events or persons in a series of groups round gold or silver cups or bowls.

14. *Myos*] Gen. of *Mys*.

16.] 'Statuary in his own city (Athens) maintains the claim of Praxiteles to renown.'

17. *Est quibus*] *ἴστιν οἷς*. A Graecism. 'With some the prize of the Olympian chariot keeps pace, to some glory is ready destined for their swift feet.—*concurrit*. Cf. Hes. Op. et D. 217, αὐτίκα γὰρ τρέχει Ὀρκος ἄμα σκολιῇσι δίκησιν.

20.] *semina* = 'principles.'

21.] 'But I, Maecenas, have accepted your rules of life, and am obliged to overcome you (in argument as to my conduct and choice of subjects for poetry) with precedents furnished by yourself.'

23. *Cum*] 'Although.' There is a zeugma in this couplet. It should

strictly have been *habere secures*. —*Romano in honore*, 'in a Roman curule magistracy.' The *secures* were removed from the *fascēs* within the precincts of Rome, so that *ponere secures medio foro* cannot be connected together. I think *ponere iura* is simply a representation of the Greek νόμους τιθέναι or νομοθετεῖν, and refers to Maecenas's refusal to become a senator, and thus a legislator. The Curia Hostilia was in the forum at the foot of the Capitoline hill.

25. *Medorum—hostes*] The Persians conquered the Medes, but are often confounded with them. The Parthians conquered both, and are probably intended here.

28. *faciles*] 'Ready.'—*insinuentur* = *in sinum dentur*. 'Insinuare proprie est in sinum immittere.' Forcell. The purse was kept in the *sinus*. Prop. iii. 8. 11, 'Cynthia non sequitur fascēs nec curat honores, Semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus.'

29. *Parcis*] 'You forbear,' cf. v. 9. 53.

Iudicia et venies tu quoque in ora virum,  
 Caesaris et famae vestigia iuncta tenebis :  
 Maecenatis erunt vera tropaea fides.  
 Non ego velifera tumidum mare findo carina : 35  
 Tuta sub exiguo flumine nostra mora est.  
 Non flebo in cineres arcem sedisse paternos  
 Cadmi nec septem proelia clade pari,  
 Nec referam Scaetas et Pergama, Apollinis arces,  
 Et Danaum decimo vere redisse rates, 40  
 Moenia cum Graio Neptunia pressit aratro  
 Victor Palladiae ligneus artis equus.  
 Inter Callimachi sat erit placuisse libellos  
 Et cecinisse modis, Coe poeta, tuis.  
 Haec pueros urant, haec urant scripta puellas, 45  
 Meque deum clament et mihi sacra ferant.  
 Te duce vel Iovis arma canam caeloque minantem  
 Coeum et Phlegraeis Oromedonta iugis,  
 Celsaque Romanis decerpta palatia tauris  
 Ordinar et caeso moenia firma Remo, 50  
 Eductosque pares silvestri ex ubere reges,  
 Crescet et ingenium sub tua iussa meum,  
 Prosequar et currus utroque ab litore ovantes,  
 Parthorum astutae tela remissa fugae,  
 Castraque Pelusi Romano subruta ferro, 55  
 Antonique graves in sua fata manus.  
 Mollis tu coepitae fautor cape lora iuventae,

36. *sub*] 'At the mouth of.' 'The metaphor is obviously borrowed from one who anchors near the mouth of a river, into which he may run for shelter in a storm.' Paley.

37. *sedisse*] 'Sank.' — *paternos*, 'caused by the quarrels of members of the same fatherland, or descendants of the same ancestor.'

38. *septem proelia*] At the seven gates of Thebes, in which the six leaders on each side were slain.

39. *Scaetas*] 'Portas.'

42. *equus*] Virg. Aen. ii. 15, 'Instar montis equum divinâ Palladis arte Aedificant.'

44. *Coe poeta*] Cf. iv. l. 1. Herzberg, Paley, and others read

*Dore* from Scriverius's conjecture. The MSS. have *dure*.

47. *Te duce*] 'Not *te iubente*, but *te praecunte*.' Paley. 'When you set me the example.'

49. *decerpta*] 'Grazed by Roman bulls.'

52. *sub*] 'Responding to.'

53. *utroque ab litore*] Triumphs are supposed to have been obtained over both the East and the West.—*prosequar*, 'I will celebrate.'

54.] *remissa* = *omissa*, 'let fall.' Or perhaps 'backward shot.'—*fugae*, gen.

57. *Mollis*] Kind, 'not severe.'—*fautor*, 'partisan.' The figure is taken from the chariot races in the

Dexteraque inmissis da mihi signa rotis.  
 Hoc mihi, Maecenas, laudis concedis, et a te est,  
 Quod ferar in partes ipse fuisse tuas.

60

## X. (Lib. III. xi.)

Quid mirare, meam si versat femina vitam  
 Et trahit addictum sub sua iura virum,  
 Criminaque ignavi capitis mihi turpia fingis,  
 Quod nequeam fracto rumpere vincla iugo?  
 Venturam melius praesagit navita mortem, 5  
 Vulneribus didicit miles habere metum.  
 Ista ego praeterita iactavi verba iuventa :  
 Tu nunc exemplo disce timere meo.  
 Colchis flagrantis adamantina sub iuga tauros  
 Egit et armigera proelia sevit humo, 10  
 Custodisque feros clausit serpentis hiatus,  
 Iret ut Aesonias aurea lana domos.  
 Ausa ferox ab equo quondam oppugnare sagittis  
 Maeotis Danaum Penthesilea rates ;  
 Aurea cui postquam nudavit cassida frontem, 15  
 Vicit victorem candida forma virum.  
 Omphale in tantum formae processit honorem,  
 Lydia Gygaeo tincta puella lacu,  
 Ut, qui pacato statuisset in orbe columnas,  
 Tam dura traheret molliia pensa manu. 20

circus.—*cape lora*, take the reins.  
 — *iuventae*, 'enterprise,' of which  
 youth is the symbol.

58. *inmissis*] 'At full gallop.' So  
 'equo admisso.'

59.] 'Thus much merit, Maecenas, you grant me, and it is owing to your example, that it will be said, that I was of your party,' i. e. a practitioner of voluntary humility.

X.—This Elegy is not clear, and although it contains many remarkable passages, is not a favourable specimen of the powers of Propertius. It is on the power and influence of women, from which the writer passes on to the glory of Augustus in quelling the inso-

lence of Cleopatra in defying the power of Rome.

2. *addictum*] '*Addictus* dicitur qui ob aes alienum, cum solvendo non sit, ex praetoris sententiâ traditur creditori.'

9. *Colchis*] Medea.

15. *cassida*] Rare form of *cassis*, Virg. Aen. xi. 775. 'As soon as whose helmet [by being removed] bared her brow.'

16. *virum*] Achilles.

17. *Omphale*] Ὀμφάλη. Note the *e* shortened before another vowel, *Graecorum more*, instead of being elided.

18. *Gygaeo*] Herod. i. 93. Hom. Il. ii. 865.—*tincta* = *lota*. Paley compares Prop. i. 6. 32, 'Lydia Pactoli tingit arata liquor.'



Persarum statuit Babylona Semiramis urbem,  
 Ut solidum cocto tolleret aggere opus,  
 Et duo in adversum missi per moenia currus  
 Ne possent tacto stringere ab axe latus,  
 Duxit et Euphratem medium, qua condidit arces,      25  
 Iussit et imperio subdere Bactra caput.  
 Nam quid ego heroas, quid raptem in crimina divos?  
 Iuppiter infamat seque suamque domum.  
 Quid, modo quae nostris opprobria vexerat armis  
 Et famulos inter femina trita suos      30  
 Coniugis obsceni pretium Romana poposcit  
 Moenia et addictos in sua regna patres?  
 Noxia Alexandria, dolis aptissima tellus,  
 Et totiens nostro, Memphi, cruenta malo,  
 Tres ubi Pompeio detraxit harena triumphos!      35  
 Tollet nulla dies hanc tibi, Roma, notam.  
 Issent Phlegraeo melius tibi funera campo,  
 Vel tua si socero colla daturus eras.  
 Scilicet incesti meretrix regina Canopi  
 (Una Philippeo sanguine adusta nota)      40  
 Ausa Iovi nostro latrantem opponere Anubim,  
 Et Tiberim Nili cogere ferre minas,  
 Romanamque tubam crepitanti pellere sistro,  
 Baridos et contis rostra Liburna sequi,

21. *Persarum*] This is not strictly true. The word must be used for Orientals in general.

22. *cocto*] Built of bricks burnt in a furnace.

24.] *Ne* = *ut non*, which properly represent a negative consequence. The walls were so broad that two chariots driving in opposite directions could not possibly come into collision.

29.] 'Propertius regards Cleopatra simply as an abandoned woman, lost to all sense of shame or even decency.' Paley.

31. *pretium coniugis*] The praemium to be paid by her husband Antony, in order to purchase her (*per coemptionem*) as his wife.

34. *totiens*] By the murder of Pompey, the bellum Alexandrinum

of Julius Caesar, and the last war of Augustus against Antony.

35. *Tres*] Over Numidia, Spain, and Mithridates.

37. *Phlegraeo*] Either referring to his fever in Campania, Juv. x. 283, or to the other Phlegraean plains in Thessaly, where the battle of Pharsalia was fought.

38.] Throughout Lucan's Pharsalia Pompey and Caesar are mentioned as *gener* and *socer*.

40.] 'The sole blot on our fair name which the race of Philip [of Macedon, from whom the Ptolemies of Egypt claimed descent] has ever been able to leave.' Paley.

43. *pellere*] This and the subsequent infinitives appear to have the sense of *trying* to perform the actions indicated by them.

- Foedaque Tarpeio conopia tendere saxo, 45  
 Iura dare et statuas inter et arma Mari.  
 Quid nunc Tarquinii fractas iuvat esse secures,  
 Nomine quem simili vita superba notat,  
 Si mulier patienda fuit? cape, Roma, triumphum,  
 Et longum Augusto salva precare diem. 50  
 Fugisti tamen in timidi vaga flumina Nili:  
 Accepere tuae Romula vincla manus.  
 Brachia spectavi sacris admorsa colubris,  
 Et trahere occultum membra soporis iter.  
 'Non hoc, Roma, fui tanto tibi cive verenda,' 55  
 Dixit, 'et assiduo lingua sepulta mero.'  
 Septem urbs alta iugis, toto quae praesidet orbi,  
 Femineas timuit territa Marte minas,  
 Hannibalis spolia et victi monimenta Syphacis  
 Et Pyrrhi ad nostros gloria fracta pedes! 60  
 Curtius expletis statuit monimenta lacunis,  
 At Decius misso proelia rupit equo,  
 Coclitis abscissos testatur semita pontes,  
 Est cui cognomen corvus habere dedit.  
 Haec di condiderant, haec di quoque moenia ser- 65  
 vant:  
 Vix timeat salvo Caesare Roma Iovem.  
 Nunc ubi Scipiadae classes, ubi signa Camilli,  
 Aut modo Pompeia, Bospore, capta manu?  
 Leuca lius versas acies memorabit Apollo.  
 Tautum operis belli sustulit una dies. 70

45. *conopia*] Properly 'mosquito curtains,' here 'awnings' in general.

46. *Iura dare*] *iv* Καπιτωλίῳ δικάσαι was a real wish of the Queen of Egypt according to Dio. Herzberg.—*statuas*, not of Marius, but of the kings and Brutus, perhaps with those of Julius Caesar, previously to whom only that of Brutus had been placed there. Herzberg.

53.] It is questionable whether *brachia* is here to be considered a spondee, or the *ā* is left before *sp*.

55. *hoc tanto cive*] Augustus, 'quia civilis videri volebat Augustus.'

Barth.

56. *lingua*] The drunkard Antony.

57.] Ironical. Paley.

59, 60.] I do not think there is any anacoluthon here, but that the couplet is in apposition with 'septem urbs alta iugis.'

63.] Probably a path still bore the name of Horatius Cocles.

64.] M. Valerius Corvus. Liv. vii. 26. 27. This Valerius and his descendants appear to have adopted the longer form *Corvinus*.

69.] Alluding to the battle of Actium, which eclipsed all former exploits.

70.] 'So much military achieve-

At tu, sive petes portus seu, navita, linques,  
Caesaris in toto sis memor Ionio.

# XI. (Lib. III. xii.)

Postume, plorantem potuisti linquere Gallam,  
Miles et Augusti fortia signa sequi?  
Tantine ulla fuit spoliati gloria Parthi,  
Ne faceres, Galla multa rogante tua?  
Si fas est, omnes pariter pereatis avari, 5  
Et quisquis fido praetulit arma toro!  
Tu tamen iniecta tectus, vesane, lacerna  
Potabis galea fessus Araxis aquam.  
Illa quidem interea fama tabescet inani,  
Haec tua ne virtus fiat amara tibi, 10  
Neve tua Medae laetentur caede sagittae,  
Ferreus aurato neu cataphractus equo,  
Neve aliquid de te flendum referatur in urna:  
Sic redeunt, illis qui cecidere locis.  
Ter quater in casta felix o Postume Galla, 15  
Moribus his alia coniuge dignus eras.  
Quid faciet nullo munita puella timore,  
Cum sit luxuriae Roma magistra suae?  
Sed securus eas: Gallam non munera vincent,  
Duritiaeque tuae non erit illa memor. 20  
Nam quocumque die salvum te fata remittent,  
Pendeat collo Galla pudica tuo.  
Postumus alter erit miranda coniuge Ulixes.  
Non illi longae tot nocuere morae,

ment has a single day superseded,'  
lit. 'removed.'

XI.—1.] Aelius Gallus, prefect of Egypt, was compelled to retreat from Arabia A.U.C. 730, with great loss. Compare v. 3, which many commentators suppose to refer to the same persons. But see on 8 below.

4. *rogante*—*Ne faceres*] 'Begging you not to do it.'

5. *Si fas est*] 'If I may use the expression without impiety.'

7. *lacerna*] Cf. v. 3. 18, and note.

8. *Araxis*] Propertius does not seem particularly well acquainted with the map of Asia, unless the poem refers to some expedition against the Parthians, and not to that of Aelius Gallus into Arabia. Cf. iv. 3. 1.

12.] Supply *laetetur*. *καταφρακτός*. Cf. Liv. xxxvii. 40. 'Tria millia equitum loricatorum (*cataphractus* ipsi appellant) adiunxit.' The mail itself was called *cataphractus*, cf. Tac. Hist. i. 79.

18. *magistra*] 'Instructress.'—*suae*, 'her own especial.'

Castra decem annorum, et Ciconum mons Ismara, 25  
     Calpe,  
     Exustaeque tuae mox, Polypheme, genae,  
 Et Circes fraudes, lotosque herbaeque tenaces,  
     Scyllaque et alternas scissa Charybdis aquas,  
 Lampetis Ithacis verubus mugisse iuencos  
     (Paverat hos Phoebo filia Lampetie), 30  
 Et thalamum Aeaeae flentis fugisse puellae,  
     Totque hiemis noctes totque natasse dies,  
 Nigrantisque domos animarum intrasse silentum,  
     Sirenum surdo remige adisse lacus,  
 Et veteres arcus leto renovasse procorum, 35  
     Errorisque sui sic statuisset modum.  
 Nec frustra, quia casta domi persederat uxor.  
     Vincit Penelopes Aelia Galla fidem.

## XVI. (Lib. III. xvii.)

Nunc, o Bacche, tuis humiles advolvimur aris:  
     Da mihi pacato vela secunda, pater.  
 Tu potes insanae Veneris compescere fastus,  
     Curarumque tuo fit medicina mero.  
 Per te iunguntur, per te solvuntur amantes: 5  
     Tu vitium ex animo dilue, Bacche, meo.  
 Te quoque enim non esse rudem testatur in astris  
     Lyncibus ad caelum vecta Ariadna tuis.  
 Hoc mihi, quod veteres custodit in ossibus ignes,  
     Funera sanabunt aut tua vina malum. 10  
 Semper enim vacuos nox sobria torquet amantes,  
     Spesque timorque animum versat utrâque meum.  
 Quod si, Bacche, tuis per fervida tempora donis  
     Accersitus erit somnus in ossa mea,

25.] *Calpe*, Gibraltar, is not mentioned in the *Iliad*, but may have been included by Philetas in the wanderings of Ulysses, who was said to have founded *Olisippo*, Lisbon.

31. *Aeaeae*] Circe lived in the island Aea or Aeaea. But as Circe has already been mentioned, some suppose Calypso to be here intended.

XVI.—A prayer to Bacchus to relieve him from the yoke of Cynthia, and grant him sleep.

12.] I have ventured to write *utrâque* for the unintelligible *utroque* and *utrunque* of the MSS. *Meum* appears to have been altered into *modo* to suit *utroque*. *Utrâque* = 'in both directions.' Or *utrinque*, 'on both sides,' might be read.

13. *tempora*] 'Temples.'

Ipsē seram vites pangamque ex ordine colles, Quos carpant nullae me vigilante ferae.	15
Dum modo purpureo spument mihi dolia musto, Et nova pressantis inquinēt uva pedes, Quod superest vitae per te et tua cornua vivam, Virtutisque tuae, Bacche, poeta ferar.	20
Dicam ego maternos Aetnaeo fulmine partus, Indica Nysaeis arma fugata choris, Vesanumque nova nequiquam in vite Lycurgum, Pentheos in triplices funera grata greges, Curvaque Tyrrhenos delphinum corpora nautas	25
In vana pampinea desiluisse rate, Et tibi per mediam bene olentia flumina Naxon, Unde tuum potant Naxia turba merum.	
Candida laxatis onerato colla corymbis Cinget Bassaricas Lydia mitra comas,	30
Levis odorato cervix manabit olivo, Et feries nudos veste fluente pedes.	
Mollia Dircaeae pulsabunt tympana Thebae, Capripedes calamo Panes hiantē canent, Vertice turrigero iuxta dea magna Cybebe	35
Tundet ad Idaeos cymbala rauca choros.	
Ante fores templi crater antistitis auro Libatum fundens in tua sacra merum.	
Haec ego non humili referam memoranda cothurno, Qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat.	40
Tu modo servitio vacuum me siste superbo Atque hoc sollicitum vince sopore caput.	

15. *pangam*] Hence 'propagatio,' or the mode of increasing the number of vines by means of layers pegged down from the original plant.

21.] The vine delights in volcanic ground, whence Bacchus was said to have been born from a mother destroyed by a volcanic eruption.

23. *in*] 'Against,' lit. 'in the case of.'

24.] According to Euripides, Bacchae 680, Autonoe, Agave, and Ino were the chieftainesses of those Bacchanal bands of women, that destroyed Pentheus.

25.] Hom. Hymn. vii., which is well worth perusal.

29. *onerato*] Sc. 'tibi.'

37.] Supply *erit*.

40.] *Qualis* = 'tali spiritu qualis.'

## XVII. (Lib. III. xviii.)

Clausus ab umbroso qua alludit pontus Averno  
 Fumida Baiarum stagna tepentis aquae,  
 Qua iacet et Troiae tubicen Misenus arena,  
 Et sonat Herculeo structa labore via,  
 Hic, ubi, mortalis dextra cum quaereret urbes, 5  
 Cymbala Thebano concrepuere deo,  
 At nunc invisae magno cum crimine Baiæ,  
 Quis deus in vestra constitit hostis aqua?  
 His pressus Stygias vultum demisit in undas,  
 Errat et in vestro spiritus ille lacu. 10  
 Quid genus aut virtus aut optima profuit illi  
 Mater, et amplexum Caesaris esse focus?  
 Aut modo tam pleno fluitantia vela theatro  
 Et per maternas omniâ gesta manus?  
 Occidit, et misero steterat vigesimus annus: 15  
 Tot bona tam parvo clausit in orbe dies.  
 I nunc, tolle animos et tecum finge triumphos,  
 Stantiaque in plausum tota theatra iuvent,  
 Attalicas supera vestes, atque omnia magnis  
 Gemmea sint ludis: ignibus ista dabis. 20  
 Sed tamen huc omnes, huc primus et ultimus ordo:  
 Est mala, sed cunctis ista terenda via est.

XVII.—This elegy is on the death of Marcellus, son of Octavia, B.C. 23. Compare Virg. Aen. vi. 860 sqq.

1. *Clausus ab*] 'Shut out from.'—'*umbroso*,' 'shadowy' in both senses.

3.] Virg. Aen. vi. 162 sqq.

4. *sonat*] 'Echoes,' from the dashing of the waves. The '*via Herculis*' excluded the sea from the lake. Ancient embankments seem to have been ascribed to Hercules in heathen, as they have been to the devil in Christian times.

6.] The mention of *cymbals* would incline me to think that the *Thebanus deus* was Bacchus. But Herzberg shows that the worship of Bacchus was intimately connected with

that of Hercules.

9. *Hic*] i.e. Baiæ. But this is very awkward with *vestro* in the next line. I am inclined to conjecture *hic* for *his*. The climate of Baiæ was very relaxing.

12. *amplexum*] By marriage with Julia.

13.] Augustus built a new theatre in the name of Marcellus. Suet. Oct. 29.

14.] Marcellus had been too ill to attend to the duties of his aedileship, which were performed for him by Octavia.

19. *Attalicas*] 'Quibus aurum intextum est.' Forcell. Cf. Plin. N. H. viii. 48.

21.] Cf. Hor. 2 Od. 3. 25.

Exoranda canis tria sunt latrantia colla,  
 Scandenda est torvi publica cymba senis.  
 Ille licet ferro cautus se condant et aere, 25  
 Mors tamen inclusum protrahit inde caput.  
 Nirea non facies, non vis exemit Achillem,  
 Croesum aut, Pactoli quas parit humor, opes.  
 Hic olim ignaros luctus populavit Achivos,  
 Atridae magno cum stetit alter amor. 30  
 At tibi nauta, pias hominum qui traicit umbras,  
 Huc animae portet corpus inane tuae,  
 Qua Siculae victor telluris Claudius et qua  
 Caesar ab humana cessit in astra via.

## XXII. (Lib. III. xxii.)

Frigida tam multos placuit tibi Cyzicus annos,  
 Tulle, Propontiaca qua fluit Isthmos aqua,  
 Dindymus, et sacrae fabricata invenca Cybebae,  
 Raptorisque tulit qua via Ditis equos.  
 Si te forte iuvant Helles Athamantidos urbes, 5  
 Nec desiderio, Tulle, movere meo;  
 Tu licet aspicias caelum omne Atlanta gerentem,  
 Sectaque Persea Phorcidos ora manu,  
 Geryonae stabula et luctantum in pulvere signa  
 Herculis Antaeique Hesperidumque choros, 10

29. *Hic—luctus*] The plague described in Il. i.

30. *stetit*] 'Cost Agamemnon a great price.'

31.] I have adopted Paley's corrections of *traicit* for *traicis*, and *portet* for *portent*. For *corpus inane animae*, Lachmann quotes Ov. Met. ii. 611, and xiii. 488. Note the curious mixture of materialism with the idea of the disembodied spirit, and compare v. 11. 102.

33.] M. Claudius Marcellus took Syracuse B.C. 212. To the first *qua* supply *est*. Caesar appears to have gone, according to Propertius, first to Elysium, and then to heaven.—*ab humanā viā*, 'from the path in which men walk,' i. e. from life.

XXII.—2.] The Isthmus was only a bridge.

3. *fabricata*] 'Constructed in honour of.' There was a Mount *Dindymus* near Cyzicus, as well as in Phrygia.

4.] Pluto is generally said to have carried off Proserpine at Enna, in Sicily.

7.] 'You may travel east, west, north, and south, as much as you please; you will find nothing equal to Italy and Rome.'—*Atlas*, the peak of Teneriffe. Humboldt.

8. *Phorcidos*] 'Medusae.' 'Phorcis' is from *Phorcus*, from Phorcys would be formed *Phorcysis*, or *Phorcycas*. Herzberg.

9.] *signa* = *vestigia*. Herzberg.

Tuque tuo Colchum propellas remige Phasin,  
 Peliacaeque trabis totum iter ipse legas,  
 Qua rudis Argoa natat inter saxa columba  
 In faciem prorae pinus adacta novae,  
 Et sis, qua Ortygia et visenda est ora Caystri, 15  
 Et qua septenas temperat unda vias ;  
 Omnia Romanae cedent miracula terrae :  
 Natura hic posuit, quicquid ubique fuit.  
 Armis apta magis tellus, quam commoda noxae :  
 Famam, Roma, tuae non pudet historiae. 20  
 Nam quantum ferro, tantum pietate potentes  
 Stamus : victrices temperat ira manus.  
 Hic Anio Tiburne fluis, Clitumnus ab Umbro  
 Tramite, et aeternum Marcius humor opus,  
 Albanus lacus et socia Nemorensis ab unda, 25  
 Potaque Pollucis lympa salubris equo.  
 At non squamoso labuntur ventre cerastae,  
 Itala portentis nec fluit unda novis,  
 Non hic Andromedae resonant pro matre catenae,  
 Nec tremis Ausonias, Phoebe fugate, dapes, 30  
 Nec cuiquam absentes arserunt in caput ignes  
 Exitium nato matre movente suo,  
 Penthea non saevae venantur in arbore Bacchae,  
 Nec solvit Danaas subdita cerva rates,  
 Cornua nec valuit curvare in pellice Iuno 35

So the mark of Adam's foot is shown near Damascus.

13. *Argo—columba*] 'By means of the Argoan dove.' The story is alluded to iii. 22. 19, 'Et qui movistis duo litora, cum rudis Argus Dux erat ignoto missa columba mari.' The account of the passage of the Symplegades is given by Apollonius Rhodius ii. 562 sqq.

15.] I have given Haupt's emendation, which has been adopted by Keil.—*Ortygia*, an ancient name of Ephesus.

16.] Evidently the Nile is meant.—*temperat*, 'moistens.' Cf. Virg. Georg. i. 110.

19. *noxae*] 'Crime.'

22.] 'Anger restrains her victo-

rious hands.' The sentiment is the same as that of Virg. Aen. vi. 852—854.

24. *Marcius*] Cf. iv. 1. 52.

25.] There may have been a tradition that the Lago di Albano and that of Nemi were united underground.

26.] The *Lacus Juturnae* in the forum at Rome. Liv. ii. 20. Ov. Fast. i. 707.

29.] *pro matre* = *propter matrem*.

30.] The sun is said to have averted his face from the banquet of Thyestes.

31.] Alluding to Althaea's revenge on her son Meleager.

34. *subdita*] Pro Iphigeniâ.

35.] Alluding to the story of Io.



Aut faciem turpi dedecorare bove,  
 Arboreasque cruces Sinis, et non hospita Graiis  
 Saxa, et curvatas in sua fata trabes.  
 Haec tibi, Tulle, parens, haec est pulcherrima sedes,  
 Hic tibi pro digna gente petendus honos, 40  
 Hic tibi ad eloquium cives, hic ampla nepotum  
 Spes et venturae coniugis aptus amor.

## LIBER QUINTUS. (iv.)

## I.

Hoc, quodcumque vides, hospes, qua maxima Roma est,  
 Ante Phrygem Aenean collis et herba fuit:  
 Atque ubi Navali stant sacra Palatia Phoebos,  
 Euandri profugae concubuerunt boves. 5  
 Fictilibus crevere deis haec aurea templa,  
 Nec fuit opprobrio facta sine arte casa,  
 Tarpeiusque pater nuda de rupe tonabat,  
 Et Tiberis nostris advena bubus erat.  
 Quo gradibus domus ista Remi se sustulit, olim  
 Unus erat fratrum maxima regna focus. 10

37.] There is a very awkward zeugma here, so awkward that it seems to indicate a corruption. If the words are not corrupt, 'non valuit adhibere,' or something of the kind, must be supplied. But Herzberg justly remarks, 'Utut est, *non hospita saxa* invitum paene te cogant, ut Scironis rupes intelligas.'

I.—It has been supposed with great probability, that this Elegy was intended to form the preface to a work on Roman Antiquities, and that the other Elegies on antiquarian subjects, that follow, were intended to be parts of the same work. Also, that on giving up the design, Propertius converted the 'hospes' or stranger, to whom he had begun to act as cicerone, into the Babylonian Astrologer, whose speech forms a

poetical excuse for discontinuing the work so well and happily begun.

3. *Navali—Phoebo*] The tutelary deity of Actium transferred to a splendid temple built by Augustus on the Palatine hill, in honour of his victory.

5.] The ancient images were of common earthenware. — *crevere*, 'have grown up.'—*casa*. The original temples were no better than the huts of the people.

7. *pater*] Jupiter.—*nuda*, 'bare,' i. e. without any buildings.

8. *advena*] 'A visitor.' Later, the whole course of the Tiber belonged to the Romans, and thus was not a mere passing 'visitor' to their oxen.

9. *Quo—sustulit*] 'At the point to which yon house of Remus has raised itself on steps.' Macaulay, in his

Curia, praetexto quae nunc nitet alta Senatu,  
 Pellitos habuit, rustica corda, patres.  
 Buccina cogeat priscos ad verba Quirites :  
 Centum illi in prato saepe Senatus erat.  
 Nec sinuosa cavo pendebant vela theatro, 15  
 Pulpita sollemnis non oluere crocos.  
 Nulli cura fuit externos quaerere divos,  
 Cum tremeret patrio pendula turba sacro,  
 Annuaque accenso celebrare Parilia faeno,  
 Qualia nunc curto lustra novantur equo. 20  
 Vesta coronatis pauper gaudebat asellis,  
 Ducebant macrae villia sacra boves.  
 Parva saginati lustrabant compita porci,  
 Pastor et ad calamos exta litabat ovis.  
 Verbera pellitus saetosa movebat arator, 25  
 Unde licens Fabius sacra Lupercus habet.  
 Nec rudis infestis miles radiabat in armis :  
 Miscebant usta proelia nuda sude.

preface to the Lays of Ancient Rome, conjectures that it had been removed from its original position near the circus. It is more commonly called the 'Casa Romuli.'

11.] *praetexto* = 'praetextato.' The 'latus clavus' was the mark of a senator, and the 'angustus clavus' of an eques.

13. *Buccina*] A spiral trumpet, originally made of a sea-shell.

14.] I think *illi* must = *illic*, and mean 'yonder.' *Illi* is common in Plautus, e.g. *Trinum.* 555, 'At tu hercle et illi et alibi.' There was no proper 'Curia' in the time of Romulus. Tullus Hostilius was said to have built the 'Curia Hostilia,' and Augustus built a new 'Curia' on a different site.

15.] There were no awnings over the theatre, nor was the stage scented with saffron.

18.] Either 'when the multitude quaked in anxious awe at the ancestral rite,' or 'when the suspended multitude (of *oscilla*) quivered in the air according to the ancestral

rite.' For the *oscilla*, compare Virg. *Georg.* ii. 389.

19.] Either (1) supply *omnibus cura fuit*, from *nulli cura fuit* above; or (2) take *que* = *sed*; or (3) consider that *celebrare* is an exceptional contraction for *celebravere*. Propertius elsewhere contracts *consuemus* from *consuevimus*, and is the only author who uses the attraction, '*Visura* et quamvis nunquam speraret Ulixen.' — *Parilia* = *Palilia*, the festival of *Pales*.

20. *curto*] 'Docked.' The tail of the 'October' horse was cut off, and the blood that dropped thence on the altar of Vesta was used as a *suffimen*.

21. *coronatis*] With garlands of leaves.

23. *compita*] From *competere*, places where several ways met.

25. *saetosa*] Of raw goat-skin.

26.] The other class of priests of Lupercus were called Quintilii. Cf. *Or. Fast.* ii. 377. At the Lupercalia Mark Antony offered a diadem to Julius Caesar.

- Prima galeritus posuit praetoria Lycmon,  
 Magnaque pars Tatio rerum erat inter oves. 30  
 Hinc Titiens Ramnesque viri Luceresque coloni,  
 Quattuor hinc albos Romulus egit equos.  
 Quippe suburbanæ parva eminus urbe Bovillae  
 Et, qui nunc nulli, maxima turba Gabi,  
 Et stetit Alba potens, albae suis omine nata, 35  
 Hac, ubi Fidenas longe erat ire vias.  
 Nil patrium nisi nomen habet Romanus alumnus :  
 Sanguinis altricem non pudet esse lupam.  
 Huc melius profugos misisti, Troia, penates.  
 O quali vecta est Dardana puppis ave ! 40  
 Iam bene spondebant tunc omina, quod nihil illam  
 Laeserat abiegni venter apertus equi,  
 Cum pater in gnati trepidus cervice pendit,  
 Et verita est humeros urere flamma pios.  
 Tunc animi venere Deci Brutique secures, 45  
 Vexit et ipsa sui Caesaris arma Venus,  
 Arma resurgentis portans victricia Troiae :  
 Felix terra tuos cepit, Iule, deos,  
 Si modo Avernalis tremulae cortina Sibyllae  
 Dixit Aventino rura pianda Remo, 50  
 Aut si Pergameae sero rata carmina vatis  
 Longaevum ad Priami vera fuere caput,  
 'Vertite equum, Danai, male vincitis : Ilia tellus  
 Vivet, et huic cineri Iuppiter arma dabit.'

29. *galeritus*] 'Wearing a wolf-skin cap.'—*Lycmon* = Lucumo. Introduction of military science from Etruria.

30. *rerum*] 'Business,' in administering justice, &c.

31. *coloni*] As the latest settlers in Rome.

33.] *eminus* = *longè*. Lachmann's correction for the unintelligible *minus*.

36. *Hac, ubi*] 'In the direction in which.' But Fidenæ and Alba are in opposite directions. Perhaps Propertius wrote *Tunc*, which nowhere else precedes *ubi* = *quum*. For *Fidenas vias*, Paley compares *Baias aquae*, i. 11. 30.

41. *quod*] 'That,' not 'because.'

43. *pater*] Anchises.—*gnati*, Aeneas.

47.] Is there any reference here to Augustus's idea of rebuilding Troy, which is combated by Horace, 3 Od. iii.?

49.] *Avernalis* — *cortina* = 'Cumaean tripod-seat.'

50.] 'Declared that the country must be purified by the blood of Remus.'—*Aventino* is epithet of *Remo*. Remus took the auspices on Mount Aventine.

51. *sero rata*] 'Late fulfilled.'

52. *ad*] 'Addressed to.' Probably the next two lines are the supposed words of Cassandra's prophecy.

- Optima nutricum nostris lupa Martia rebus, 55  
 Qualia creverunt moenia lacte tuo!  
 Moenia namque pio conor disponere versu :  
 Hei mihi, quod nostro est parvus in ore sonus!  
 Sed tamen exiguo quodcumque e pectore rivi  
 Fluxerit, hoc patriae serviet omne meae. 60  
 Ennius hirsuta cingat sua dicta corona :  
 Mi folia ex hederā porrige, Bacche, tua,  
 Ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris,  
 Umbria Romani patria Callimachi.  
 Scandentes si quis cernet de vallibus arces, 65  
 Ingenio muros aestimet ille meo.  
 Roma, fave, tibi surgit opus, date candida cives  
 Omina, et inceptis dextera cantet avis.  
 Sacra diesque canam et cognomina prisca locorum :  
 Has meus ad metas sudet oportet equus. 70  
 'Quo ruis imprudens, vage, dicere sacra, Properti?  
 Non sunt ah! dextro condita fila colo.  
 Aversis Charisin cantas, aversus Apollo :  
 Poscis ab invita verba pigenda lyra.  
 Certa feram certis auctoribus : haud ego vates 75  
 Nescius aerata signa movere pila.  
 Me creat Archytæ soboles Babylonius Horops  
 Horon et a proavo ducta Conone domus.  
 Di mihi sunt testes non degenerasse propinquos,  
 Inque meis libris nil prius esse fide. 80  
 Nunc pretium fecere deos—et fallitur auro

57. *disponere*] 'To describe the situation of.'

61. *hirsuta—corona*] Commonly explained as a *laurel* (or *bay*) chaplet. But the laurel is not 'hirsuta.' It surely means a rough, shaggy chaplet, such as the rough verses of Ennius deserve. 'Nihil est *hirsutius* illis.' Ov. Trist. ii. 259.

64. *Callimachi*] Cf. iv. l. 1.

65. *arces*] 'Towers.'—*Scandentes*, 'ascending,' possibly 'tier above tier.'

66.] Cf. *infra*, 126.

71.] Propertius now puts into the mouth of an astrologer his excuse for not completing the proposed work.—

*sacra*. Other MSS. have *facta*, or *fata*.

72. *colo*] Masc. So Catull. lxi. 311.

73. *Charisin*] The *Χάριτες* are constantly invoked by Pindar.

76. *pila*] 'Sphere.'

77.] 'I, Horos, spring from Horops, and the family descended from Conon.' For Conon, cf. the 'Coma Berenices' of Catullus init.

79. *degenerasse*] 'Disgraced.'

80. *fide*] 'Truth.'

81 *sqq.*] I take *obliquæ signa iterata rotæ* as subject of *fecere*, and regard the four next lines as an explanation of *deos*. 'Now astro-

Iuppiter—obliquae signa iterata rotae,  
 Felicesque Iovis stellas Martisque rapacis  
 Et grave Saturni sidus in omne caput,  
 Quid moveant Pisces animosaque signa Leonis, 85  
 Lotus et Hesperia quid Capricornus aqua,  
 Dicam: 'Troia cades et Troica Roma resurges ;'  
 Et maris et terrae longa sepulcra canam.  
 Dixi ego, cum geminos produceret Arria natos,  
 (Illa dabat natis arma vetante deo) 90  
 Non posse ad patrios sua pila referre Penates :  
 Nempe meam firmant nunc duo busta fidem.  
 Quippe Lupercus, eques dum saucia protegit ora,  
 Heu sibi prolapso non bene cavuit equo :  
 Gallus at, in castris dum credita signa tuetur, 95  
 Concidit ante aquilae rostra cruenta suae.  
 Fatales pueri, duo funera matris avarae !  
 Vera, sed invito contigit ista fides.  
 Idem ego, cum Cinarae traheret Lucina dolores  
 Et facerent uteri pondera lenta moram, 100  
 Iunonis votum facite inpetrabile, dixi :  
 Illa parit : libris est data palma meis.  
 Hoc neque harenosum Libyae Iovis explicat antrum  
 Aut sibi commissos fibra locuta deos,

logers and their art have made the gods—even Jupiter is cheated (or misrepresented) for gold—a matter of bargain and sale, i. e. both the fortunate planets of Jupiter and Mars, &c.—*iterata*, 'a sole.' 'Travelled again and again by the sun.' Cf. Hor. l Od. vii., last line. Also infr. 3. 7. Paley says 'hackneyed.'—*obliquae rotae*, 'of the ecliptic,' i. e. of the zodiac, through which the ecliptic passes. The passage is intended to contrast the conduct of quack astrologers with his own *fides* mentioned in 80.

87. *Dicam*] λέγοιμ' ἄν. 'I can say.' I can utter as great prophecies as Cassandra or the Sybil. Cf. supr. 49—54. — *longa* = 'longinqua,' alluding to the misfortunes of the Greeks, on their return from Troy.

89. *produceret*] 'Was leading

forth and taking leave of.' Ov. Her. xiii. 143, and elsewhere.

93. *eques*] Heinsius's conjecture for *equi*. How he could protect the wounded face of his horse, while on its back, I do not see.

98.] *Vera fuit ista fides, sed contigit mihi invito.*—*Ista fides*, 'that honest prediction.'

101. *Iunonis*] Virg. Aen. xi. 4, 'Vota Deum primo victor solvebat Eoo.' There are somewhat similar genitives in Hor. 3 Od. xix. 10, 11.

103. *Libyae*] Locative. *Hoc* = such a matter as this.

104. *fibra*] 'A lobe of the liver,' part for whole. After comparing his *fides* with the treachery of quacks, Horos proceeds to compare the value of astrology with that of other modes of divination.

- Aut si quis motas cornicis senserit alas, 105  
 Umbrave quæ magicis mortua prodit aquis.  
 Aspicienda via est caeli versusque per astra  
 Trames et ab zonis quinque petenda fides.  
 Exemplum grave erit Calchas : namque Aulide solvit  
 Ille bene hærentes ad pia saxa rates : 110  
 Idem Agamemnoniæ ferrum cervice puellæ  
 Tinxit, et Atrides vela cruenta dedit :  
 Nec rediere tamen Danai : tu diruta fletum  
 Supprime et Euboicos respice, Troia, sinus.  
 Nauplius ultores sub noctem porrigit ignes 115  
 Et natat exuviis Graecia pressa suis.  
 Victor Oiliade, rape nunc et dilige vatem,  
 Quam vetat avelli veste Minerva sua.  
 Hactenus historiae : nunc ad tua devehar astra :  
 Incipe tu lacrimis æquus adesse novis. 120  
 Umbria te notis antiqua Penatibus edit,  
 (Mentior ? an patriæ tangitur ora tuæ ?)  
 Qua nebulosa cavo rorat Mevania campo,  
 Et lacus æstivis intepet UMBER aquis,  
 Scandentisque Asisi consurgit vertice murus, 125  
 Murus ab ingenio notior ille tuo.  
 Ossaque legisti non illa ætate legenda  
 Patris et in tennes cogeris ipse Lares :  
 Nam tua cum multi versarent rura iuvenci,  
 Abstulit excultas pertica tristis opes. 130

106.] *prodit* from *prodeo*.

107. *versus per astra Trames*] The ecliptic, which passes obliquely through the constellations of the zodiac.

109. *grave*] 'Weighty.'

111. *puellæ*] Iphigenia.

114. *sinus*] 'Bays,' near the promontory Caphareus, where Nauplius, the father of Palamedes, exhibited false lights to the Greeks on their way back from Troy.

117. *Oiliade*] The lesser Ajax.—*vatem*, Cassandra, who took sanctuary in the temple of Athene.

119. *tua—astra*] 'Your own horoscope.'

120. *æquus*] 'With equanimity.'

—*adesse*, 'to listen to.'

121. *edit*] Pres. Cf. *supr.* 77, *creat*.

123. *cavo—campo*] 'In a plain surrounded by hills.'

124. *lacus—Umbër*] There was a lake, or rather fountain, as well as a river, Clitumnus. Statius, *Theb.* iii. 204, calls the fountain *Dirce* a 'lacus.'

125.] Cf. *supr.* 65. The MSS. read *Asis*, which *may* be the name of the hill on which *Asisium* was situated.—*vertice*, 'on a summit.' Hispellum was also situated on the same chain of hills, and the honour of the birth of Propertius lies between these two places.

- Mox ubi bulla rudi dimissa est aurea collo,  
 Matris et ante deos libera sumpta toga,  
 Tum tibi pauca suo de carmine dictat Apollo  
 Et vetat insano verba tonare foro.  
 At tu finge elegos, fallax opus, haec tua castra, 135  
 Scribat ut exemplo cetera turba tuo.  
 Militiam Veneris blandis patiere sub armis  
 Et Veneris pueris utilis hostis eris.  
 Nam tibi victrices quascumque labore parasti,  
 Eludet palmas una puella tuas : 140  
 Et bene cum fixum mento discusseris uncum,  
 Nil erit hoc, rostro te premet ansa suo.  
 Illius arbitrio noctem lucemque videbis :  
 Gutta quoque ex oculis non nisi iussa cadet.  
 Nec mille excubiae nec te signata iuvabunt 145  
 Limina : persuasae fallere rima sat est.  
 Nunc tua vel mediis puppis luctetur in undis,  
 Vel licet armatis hostis inermis eas,  
 Vel tremefacta cavo tellus diducat hiatu—  
 Octipedis Cancrī terga sinistra time.' 150

130. *pertica*] Whence the English 'perch,' by which the confiscated lands were meted out to Octavian's veterans (cf. Virg. Ec. i.) A.U.C. 713.

131. *rudi*] 'Inexperienced.' When the *toga virilis* was donned, the *bulla* was offered to the *Lares*. Persius v. 30.

132. *libera*] Because the young man was no more attended by the *παῖδας*, but might go where he pleased.

133. *utilis*] 'Profitable.'

141.] 'And when you have successfully shaken off the hook fixed in your chin, this will be useless, the handle will keep you down with its spike.' The handle of a modern fishing-rod often has a spike to keep it steady, while the angler baits his hook, or changes his fly. The bodies of great criminals were dragged through the streets by an 'uncus.' Juv. x. 66. Ov. Ibis. 168. Hor. Od. ii. 35. 20.

143.] According to the corresponding English expression it would run, 'You will say black is white, and white black.'

145. *signata*] 'Sealed.'

147.] Supply *licet* from the next line. 'Now with safety may either,' &c.

149. *diducat*] Intrans. = *diducatur*. Cf. Liv. v. 1, 'Ita muniebant, ut ancipitiamunimenta essent.' Here 'muniebant' is clearly intrans. = 'they so constructed their works, that the fortifications faced both ways.' Also v. 12, 'Tribuni plebis de tributo remiserunt,' 'the tribunes slackened as regards the tributum.' Cf. also infr. 2. 11, 'vertentis,' 'changing,' intrans.

150.] Probably an allusion to Cynthia's horoscope. Those born under Cancer were supposed to be very grasping, which was Cynthia's character. Cf. iii. 7. 11, 'Cynthia non sequitur fasces, nec curat honores, Semper amatorum ponderat

## II.

Quid mirare meas tot in uno corpore formas ?  
 Accipe Vertumni signa paterna dei.  
 Tuscus ego et Tuscis orior, nec paenitet inter  
 Proelia Volsinios deseruisse focos.  
 Haec me turba iuvat, nec templo laetor eburno : 5  
 Romanum satis est posse videre forum.  
 Hac quondam Tiberinus iter faciebat, et aiunt  
 Remorum auditos per vada pulsa sonos :  
 At postquam ille suis tantum concessit alumnis,  
 Vertumnus verso dicor ab amne deus. 10  
 Seu, quia vertentis fructum praecepimus anni,  
 Vertumni rursus creditur esse sacrum.  
 Prima mihi variat liventibus uva racemis,  
 Et coma lactenti spicea fruge tumet.  
 Hic dulces cerasos, hic auctumnalia pruna 15  
 Cernis et aestivo mora rubere die.  
 Insitor hic solvit pomosa vota corona,  
 Cum pirus invito stipite mala tulit.

illa *sinus*.' Here *sinus* means the 'pockets' or 'purses,' which were carried in the *sinus* of the dress.

II.]—*Vertumnus* (*vertomenos*) appears to represent the year in its changes, as *Auctumnus* (*auctomenos*) represents it approaching its completion. Sixteen different dresses are mentioned below by Propertius; if the three representing Vertumnus in the form of other gods be deducted, we have thirteen left, corresponding to the thirteen lunar months which compose the solar year. I have no doubt that Vertumnus represented the year in its passage through the signs of the Zodiac, like the twelve labours of Hercules, which are occasionally also given as thirteen. Local variations in the Italian or Etruscan Zodiac will also account for the excess in number of the changes of dress.

3, 4. *inter Proelia*] Infr. 51, 52.

5.] The statue of Vertumnus appears to have stood in the open air in the Vicus Tuscus (also called Turarius), which led from the Velabrum into the forum.

7. *Hac*] *Sc. parte*. In the Velatrum, whence the Tiber was banked out.

11. *praecepimus*] So Virg. Ecl. 3. 98, 'si lac praeceperit aestus.' Lucr. vi. 803, 'Nisi aquam praecepimus ante' = 'unless we have previously taken a draught of water.'—*vertentis*. Intrans.

13. *variat*] Intrans. So ii. 5. 11, 'Non ita Carpathiae variant Aquilonibus undae.' Paley.

17. *pomosa—corona*] Of blossoms or fruit? N.B.—*Pomum* is the general term, including apples and pears, and other fruits growing on trees. *Malum* is an apple, as opposed to *pirum*, a pear.—*hic*, 'before my statue.' Paley.



- Mendax fama nocet : alius mihi nominis index :  
 De se narranti tu modo crede deo. 20  
 Opportuna mea est cunctis natura figuris :  
 In quamcumque voles verte, decorus ero.  
 Indue me Cois, fiam non dura puella :  
 Meque virum sumpta quis neget esse toga ?  
 Da falcem et torto frontem mihi comprime faeno, 25  
 Iurabis nostra gramina secta manu.  
 Arma tuli quondam et, memini, laudabar in illis :  
 Corbis in inposito pondere messor eram.  
 Sobrius ad lites : at cum est inposta corona,  
 Clamabis capiti vina subisse meo. 30  
 Cinge caput mitra, speciem furabor Iacchi :  
 Furabor Phoebi, si modo plectra dabis.  
 Cassibus inpositis venor : sed harundine sumpta  
 Faunus plumoso sum deus aucupio.  
 Est etiam aurigae species Vertumnus et eius, 35  
 Traicit alterno qui leve pondus equo.  
 Suppetat hoc, pisces calamo praedabor, et ibo  
 Mundus demissis institor in tunicis.  
 Pastorem ad baculum possum curvare vel idem  
 Sirpiculis medio pulvere ferre rosam. 40  
 Nam quid ego adiciam, de quo mihi maxima fama est,  
 Hortorum in manibus dona probata meis ?  
 Caeruleus cucumis tumidoque cucurbita ventre

19.] 'I have a different person to give information about my name.'

21.] Cf. Tib. iv. 2. 13.

23. *Cois*] See on i. 2. 2.

28. *Corbis*, &c.] Carrying on my head the reaper's basket, in which the ears of corn were placed, while the straw was left standing. Paley.

29. *liten*] 'Quarrels.'

30. *subisse*] 'That wine has got into my head.'

33.] *venor* = *venator sum*.—*harundine*, tipped with bird-lime. Plaut. Bacch. i. 1. 17, 'duae unum expetitis palumbem: perii, arundo alas verberat.'

36.] 'Who throws his light weight first on to one horse, then on to another.'

37. *Suppetat hoc*] 'Let this be supplied me.'

38. *institor*] A commercial traveller, or bagman.—*demissis—tunicis*. 'Ergo, Ov. Fast. v. 676, "Huc venit incinctus mercator" non *cinctus*, ut vulgo fit, sed *disinctus* interpretandum est.' Herzberg.

39.] *Pastorem—curvare* = 'curvum pastorem agere.' I have adopted a medium between *pastorem curvare* of the MSS. and Ayrmann's conjecture, *Pastor me—curvare—ad* = *apud*.

40. *medio pulvere*] Either = *media circi arena*, or = *media aestate*.

42.] 'That the valued gifts of the gardens are in my hands.'

Me notat et iunco brassica vincta levi,  
 Nec flos ullus hiat pratis, quin ille decenter 45  
 Inpositus fronti langueat ante meae.  
 At mihi, quod formas unus vertebar in omnes,  
 Nomen ab eventu patria lingua dedit ;  
 Et tu, Roma, meis tribuisti praemia Tuscis,  
 Unde hodie vicus nomina Tuscus habet, 50  
 Tempore quo sociis venit Lycomedius armis  
 Atque Sabina feri contudit arma Tati.  
 Vidi ego labentes acies et tela caduca,  
 Atque hostes turpi terga dedisse fugae.  
 Sed facias, divum sator, ut Romana per aevum 55  
 Transeat ante meos turba togata pedes.  
 Sex superant versus : te, qui ad vadimonia curris  
 Non moror : haec spatii ultima meta meis.  
 Stipes acernus eram, properanti falce dolatus,  
 Ante Numam grata pauper in urbe deus. 60  
 At tibi, Mamuri, formae caelator ahenae,  
 Tellus artifices ne terat Osca manus,  
 Qui me tam docilis potuisti fundere in usus.  
 Unum opus est, operi non datur unus honos.

## III.

Haec Arethusa suo mittit mandata Lycotae,  
 Cum totiens absis, si potes esse meus.  
 Si qua tamen tibi lecturo pars oblita deerit,  
 Haec erit e lacrimis facta litura meis :

44. *notat*] 'Marks,' or 'denotes.'

45. *quin*, &c.] 'Without first fading, placed gracefully on my brow.'

49.] Admission of the Luceres to Roman citizenship.

57. *vadimonia*] 'Used for any urgent and important business.' Paley.

58. *meta*] The turning-post in the middle of the *spatium*, or 'course.' One turn through the whole race-course was also called a *spatium*, *δρόμος*. Hence we can explain Virg. Georg. i. 511, 512, 'Ut, quum carceribus sese effudero, quadrigae Addunt

in spatia.' *Addunt* is intrans. = 'increase their speed.' *In spatia*, like *in dies*, 'every course,' or 'every turn.' The starting-post was *carceres*, 'the barriers,' and the winning-post *calx*.

63. *docilis*] 'Tractable.' An epithet belonging more properly to *me* than *usus*.—*fundere*, 'cast.'

III.]—Compare iv. 11, which most suppose to relate to the same persons. This poem seems the prototype of Ovid's 'Epistolae Heroicum.'

Aut si qua incerto fallet te littera tractu, 5  
 Signa meae dextrae iam morientis erunt.  
 Te modo viderunt iteratos Bactra per ortus,  
 Te modo munito Neuricus hostis equo,  
 Hibernique Getae, pictoque Britannia curru,  
 Ustus et Eoa discolor Indus aqua. 10  
 Haecne marita fides et pactae sunt mihi noctes,  
 Cum rudis urgenti brachia victa dedi?  
 Quae mihi deductae fax omen praetulit, illa  
 Traxit ab everso lumina nigra rogo,  
 Et Stygio sum sparsa lacu, nec recta capillis 15  
 Vitta data est: nupsi non comitante deo.  
 Omnibus heu portis pendent mea noxia vota:  
 Textitur haec castris quarta lacerna tuis.  
 Occidat, inmerita qui carpsit ab arbore vallum  
 Et struxit querulas rauca per ossa tubas, 20  
 Dignior obliquo funem qui torqueat Oeno,  
 Aeternusque tuam pascat, aselle, famem.  
 Dic mihi! num teneros urit lorica lacertos?  
 Num gravis inbelles atterit hasta manus?  
 Haec noceant potius, quam dentibus ulla puella 25  
 Det mihi plorandas per tua colla notas.  
 Diceris et macie vultum tenuasse: sed opto,  
 E desiderio sit color iste meo.  
 At mihi cum noctes induxit vesper amaras,

7.] The figure 'hyperbola' is here unsparingly used with regard to the Roman conquests.

8. *Neuricus*] The *Neuri* were a Sarmatian people. The heavy cavalry of the Sarmatian *Rhoxolani* is described by Tacitus, *Hist.* i. 79.—*munito*, 'armour-clad.'

10.] 'And the Indus (river) with his Eastern water parched of a different hue from ours.'

12. *rudis*] 'A maiden.'

13. *deductae*] 'When married,' i. e. conducted to my husband's house.

15. *Stygio*] Lake Avernus.—*recta*, 'rightly fitting or sitting.'

16. *deo*] 'Hymen.'

17. *portis*] Gates of the city, where

the Lares Viales were worshipped. Herzberg.—*vota*, tablets promising offerings in case of safe return.—*noxia*, 'that have done more harm than good.'

18.] Cf. *Or. Fast.* ii. 745, 'Mittenda est domino—nunc nunc propere, puellae, Quamprimum nostrâ facta lacerna manu.'

21. *obliquo*] 'Standing (or walking) sideways,' in the position of ropemaking. Cf. *Plin. Nat. Hist.* xxxv. 10 (or 11), 'Piger, qui appellatur Ocnus, spartum torquens, quod asinus abrodit.' The picture representing this was ascribed by some to Socrates, by others to Polygnotus.

23.] *desiderium* = *πρόσος*.—*color*, 'paleness.'

Si qua relicta iacent, osculor arma tua. 30  
 Tum queror in toto non sidere pallia lecto,  
 Lucis et auctores non dare carmen aves.  
 Noctibus hibernis castrensia pensa laboro  
 Et Tyria in radios vellera secta suos;  
 Et disco, qua parte fluat vincendus Araxes, 35  
 Quot sine aqua Parthus milia currat equus;  
 Cogor et e tabula pictos ediscere mundos,  
 Qualis et haec docti sit positura dei,  
 Quae tellus sit lenta gelu, quae putris ab aestu,  
 Ventus in Italiam qui bene vela ferat. 40  
 Adsidet una soror, curis et pallida nutrix  
 Peierat hiberni temporis esse moras.  
 Felix Hippolyte nuda tulit arma papilla  
 Et textit galea barbara molle caput.  
 Romanis utinam patuissent castra puellis! 45  
 Essem militiae sarcina fida tuae,  
 Nec me tardarent Scythiae iuga, cum pater altas  
 Africus in glaciem frigore nectit aquas.  
 Omnis amor magnus, sed aperto in coniuge maior:  
 Hanc Venus, ut vivat, ventilat ipsa facem. 50  
 Nam mihi quo? Poenis tibi purpura fulgeat ostris  
 Crystallusque meas ornet aquosa manus!  
 Omnia surda tacent, rarisque adsueta kalendis

31. *non sidere pallia*] 'That the clothes don't stay in their proper position,' but keep slipping off.

32. *auctores*] 'Harbingers.' Probably = 'that the cocks do not crow.'

33. *pensa*] A certain amount of wool was weighed out at stated times to every female slave.

34.] 'And purple fleeces cut into proper lengths to suit the shuttles for which they were intended.'

37. *tabula*] πίναξ.

38.] *positura* = result of placing = 'arrangement.' So *scriptura* = result of writing, *natura* = result of birth. See Varronianus. p. 411.

39. *lentus*] 'Sluggish,' 'adhesive.' —*putris*, 'crumbling,' 'friable.'

47.] It must be an excessively cold country in which the south-west wind

produces the freezing effect commonly appertaining to the north-east. But *pater* is a singular epithet for a wind, and possibly *Africus* may be corrupt. Herzberg conjectures *Aprico*.

49. *aperto in coniuge*] 'In the case of an acknowledged husband.' For the sentiment in this and the next line, compare the beautiful lines to 'Winifreda,' in Percy's 'Reliques of English Poetry.'

51.] 'What pleasure is dress to me?' 'Let me be clad in purple, and adorned with jewels for your gratification!' — *Poenis* = 'Tyriis.'

53.] *adsueta id facere*, i. e. *aperire*. — *raris kalendis*, 'now and then on the first of the month,' not, as formerly, on the first of every month. Offerings were usually made to the

Vix aperit clausos una puella lares,  
 Glaucidos et catulae vox est mihi grata querentis : 55  
 Illa tui partem vindicat una toro.  
 Flore sacella tego, verbenis compita velo,  
 Et crepat ad veteres herba Sabina focos.  
 Sive in finitimo gemuit stans noctua tigno,  
 Seu voluit tangi parca lucerna mero, 60  
 Illa dies hornis caedem denuntiat agnis,  
 Succinctique caient ad nova lucra popae.  
 Ne, precor, ascensis tanti sit gloria Bactris,  
 Raptave odorato carbasa lina duci,  
 Plumbea cum tortae sparguntur pondera fundae, 65  
 Subdolus et versis increpat arcus equis.  
 Sed tua sic, domitis Parthae telluris alumnis,  
 Pura triumphantis hasta sequatur equos—  
 Incorrupta mei conserva foedera lecti—  
 Hac ego te sola lege redisse velim— 70  
 Armaque cum tulero portae votiva Capenae,  
 Subscribam 'salvo grata puella viro.'

## IV.

Tarpeium nemus et Tarpeiae turpe sepulcrum  
 Fabor et antiqui limina capta Iovis.

Lares on the Kalends, Nones, and Ides. Cato, R. R. 143. Bach compares Martial iv. 66. 3, 'Idibus et raris togula est tibi sumpta Calendis.'

54.] The *Lares* were enclosed in a kind of oratory called the *lararium*.

56. *tui partem vindicat*] 'Claims a share of your rights.'

57.] Cf. above 17 and note. She appears to have endeavoured to propitiate the *Lares Compitales*, as well as the *Lares Viales*.

58. *Sabina*] A kind of juniper.

59. *gemuit*] 'Has hooted.'—*noctua* is the brown earless owl, *bubo*, the long-eared owl, and *strix*, the white or screech-owl.

60. *parca*] 'Insufficiently supplied with oil.' If a lamp sputtered (*sternere*) it was touched with wine, for

the sake of a good omen, and visitors were expected. Ov. Heroid. xiii. 114.

63. *ascensis*—*Bactris*] 'Glory won by scaling the walls.'

64.] *carbasa* = *carbasea*. 'Or the pennon wrested from the scented general.'

66.] Compare iii. 1. 13.

68. *Pura*—*hasta*] Suet. Vit. Claud. 28, 'Libertorum praecipue suspexit Posiden spadonem, quem etiam Britannico triumpho inter militares viros hastâ purâ donavit.'—*pura* = 'sine ferro.' 'Nam hoc fuit praemium apud maiores eius, qui tunc primum vicisset in praelio.' Servius in Virg. Aen. vi. 760.

71.] The temple of Mars was close to the *Porta Capena*.

72. *puella*] 'A lady.' Supply *donavit*.—*Salvo viro*, abl.

Lucus erat felix hederoso conditus antro,  
 Multaque nativis obstrepit arbor aquis,  
 Silvani ramosa domus, quo dulcis ab aestu 5  
 Fistula poturas ire iubebat oves.  
 Hunc Tatus fontem vallo praecingit acerno,  
 Fidaque suggesta castra coronat humo.  
 Quid tum Roma fuit, tubicen vicina Curetis  
 Cum quateret lento murmure saxa Iovis, 10  
 Atque ubi nunc terris dicuntur iura subactis,  
 Stabant Romano pila Sabina foro?  
 Murus erant montes: ubi nunc est Curia septa,  
 Bellicus ex illo fonte bibebat equus.  
 Hinc Tarpeia deae fontem libavit: at illi 15  
 Urgebat medium fictilis urna caput.  
 Et satis una malae potuit mors esse puellae,  
 Quae voluit flammās fallere, Vesta, tuas?  
 Vidit harenosis Tatium proludere campis  
 Pictaque per flavas arma levare iubas: 20  
 Obstupuit regis facie et regalibus armis,  
 Interque oblitās excidit urna manus.  
 Saepe illa inmeritae causata est omina lunae,  
 Et sibi tingendas dixit in amne comas:  
 Saepe tulit blandis argentea lilia Nymphis, 25  
 Romula ne faciem laederet hasta Tati:  
 Dumque subit primo Capitolia nubila fumo,

IV.—3. *felix*] Of fruit-trees.  
 'Felices arbores Cato dixit, quae  
 fructum ferunt, infelices, quae non  
 ferunt.' *Festus*.

7.] There seem to have been two  
*fontes*, or ponds, one on the hill  
 where the spring rose, the other at  
 the foot of the hill, into which the  
 rivulet flowed. Through the writer's  
 carelessness these are not properly  
 distinguished.

9. *Curetis*] Gen. of *Cures*, adj.  
 sing. = *Tatii*.—*Cures*, pl. nom., is in  
 9. 74.

12.] If the punctuation in the text  
 is correct, *stant* ought grammatically  
 to have been *starent*, to be in  
 unison with *quateret*. But Propertius  
 is careless in such matters. Cf.

iii. 32. 34, 35, 36.

13. *Curia*] The *Curia Hostilia*.

17.] Did she not deserve to die  
 several deaths, and not one only?

19. *proludere*] 'Exercising.'

20.] Probably the writer supposed  
 Tatus to have worn an embroidered  
 (*picta*) surcoat, which distinguished  
 him as he moved to and fro 'among  
 the yellow crests' of his men.

23.] Cf. Tib. i. 3. 17.

24.] Cf. Pers. ii. 15, 'Hoc sanctè  
 ut poscas, Tiberino in gurgite mergis  
 Mane caput bis terque, et noctem  
 flumine purgas?'

27. *primo fumo*] Virg. Ec. i. 83,  
 'Et jam summa procul villarum  
 culmina fumant, Maioresque cadunt  
 altis de montibus umbrae.'

Rettulit hirsutis brachia secta rubis,  
 Et sua Tarpeia residens ita flevit ab arce  
 Vulnere, vicino non patienda Iovi : 30  
 'Ignes castrorum et Tatiae praetoria turmae  
 Et formosa oculis arma Sabina meis,  
 O utinam ad vestros sedeam captiva Penates,  
 Dum captiva mei conspicer ora Tati.  
 Romani montes et montibus addita Roma 35  
 Et valeat probro Vesta pudenda meo.  
 Ille equus, ille meos in castra reponet amores,  
 Cui Tatius dextras collocat ipse iubas.  
 Quid mirum in patrios Scyllam saevisse capillos,  
 Candidaque in saevos inguina versa canes ? 40  
 Prodit a quid mirum fraterni cornua monstri,  
 Cum patuit lecto stamine torta via ?  
 Quantum ego sum Ausoniis crimen factura puellis,  
 Improb a virgineo lecta ministra foco !  
 Pallados extinctos si quis mirabitur ignes, 45  
 Ignoscat : lacrimis spargitur ara meis.  
 Cras, ut rumor ait, tota pugnabitur urbe :  
 Tu cape spinosi rorida terga iugi.  
 Lubrica tota via est et perfida : quippe tacentes  
 Fallaci celat limite semper aquas. 50  
 O utinam magicæ nossem cantamina Musæ !  
 Hæc quoque formoso lingua tulisset opem.  
 Te toga picta decet, non quem sine matris honore  
 Nutrit inhumanae dura papilla lupæ.

30. *non patienda*] i. e. 'which were an insult to.'

37. *reponet meos amores*] 'Will take back my lover.' Cf. *Œv. Met.* iv. 137, 'Sed postquam remorata suos cognoscit amores.'

38.] *dextras* is complement, not epithet, of *iubas*.

39.] A complete confusion between Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, and Scylla, the beautiful damsel who was transformed into a sea monster.

41.] This story is recounted by Catullus in *Ep. Pel.* and *Thet.* 105—115.

43. *crimen*] 'Accusation,' not 'crime.'

45.] The Palladium was kept in the temple of Vesta.

48.] 'She tells him which road to take, and at the same time warns him of the difficulty and danger of it.' Paley. Notice the *ē* before *sp*, as in v. l. 41; *Tib. i. i.* 51, where some read *maragdi* for *smaragdi*.

53.] *toga picta* = *toga triumphalis*. It was formerly, according to Festus, not *picta*, but *purpurea*. The sense is: 'You will look better than Romulus at the head of a triumphal procession.'

Sic, hospes pariamne tua regina sub aula, 55  
 Dos tibi non humilis prodita Roma venit.  
 Si minus, at raptæ ne sint inpune Sabinae:  
 Me rape et alterna lege repende vices.  
 Commissas acies ego possum solvere: nuptæ,  
 Vos medium palla foedus inite mea. 60  
 Adde Hymenææ modos, tubicen fera murmura conde:  
 Credite, vestra meus molliet arma torus.  
 Et iam quarta canit venturam buccina lucem,  
 Ipsaque in Oceanum sidera lapsa cadunt.  
 Experiari somnum, de te mihi somnia quaeram: 65  
 Fac venias oculis umbra benigna meis.  
 Dixit, et incerto permisit brachia somno,  
 Nescia vae furiis accubuisse novis.  
 Nam Vesta, Iliacæ felix tutela favillæ,  
 Culpam alit et plures condit in ossa faces. 70  
 Illa ruit, qualis celerem prope Thermodonta  
 Strymonis abscisos fertur aperta sinus.  
 Urbi festus erat, dixere Parilia patres,  
 Hic primus coepit moenibus esse dies,  
 Annua pastorum convivias, lusus in urbe, 75  
 Cum pagana madent fercula deliciis,  
 Cumque super raros faeni flammantis acervos  
 Traicit immundos ebria turba pedes.

55.] *Utrum* is here omitted, and *utrum*—ne are used for *sive*—*sive*, as often in poetry. The use of *utrum*—an for *sive*—*sive*, and the omission of *utrum*, are both found in Ov. Rem. Am. 797, 'Daunius, an Libycis ousibus tibi missus ab oris, An veniat Megaris, noxius omnis erit.' Trans., 'Thus, whether it be as a guest (i. e. concubine) or as a queen (i. e. legitimate wife) that I bear children beneath your palace,' &c. See also note on i. 18. 11, where a similar passage is explained.

59. *nuptæ*] See Liv. i. 13.

60. *medium foedus*] 'The treaty made in the *μεταίχιον*, or space between the two armies. Herzberg.—*palla mea*, 'by means of my wedding-dress.' Whether *palla* = *flammeus*, or = *tunica recta*, is hard

to say.

63.] The *buccina* was a spiral trumpet, originally a sea-shell.

64.] The very stars are tired out.

67. *incerto*] 'Fittul.'

72. *Strymonis*] Properly a Thracian Bacchanal from the river *Strymon*. Here used simply for a Bacchanal. In the Bacchanalian frenzy the women used to tear open their dresses.

73.] April 21. Also called the *Palilia*.

76. *pagana*] 'Belonging to each *pagus*, hence 'rustic.' Hence, as the country people were the last converted, the Christian use of the word 'Pagan.'

78. *immundos*] As they had to jump barefoot, the smoke, &c., would soon make their feet dirty.



Romulus excubias decrevit in otia solvi  
 Atque intermissa castra silere tuba. 80  
 Hoc Tarpeia suum tempus rata convenit hostem :  
 Pacta ligat, pactis ipsa futura comes.  
 Mons erat ascensu dubius festoque remissus :  
 Nec mora, vocales occupat ense canes.  
 Omnia praebebant somnos : sed Iuppiter unus 85  
 Decrevit poenis invigilare tuis.  
 Prodiderat portaeque fidem patriamque iacentem,  
 Nubendique petit, quem velit ipsa, diem.  
 At Tati (neque enim sceleri dedit hostis honorem)  
 ‘Nube,’ ait, ‘et regni scande cubile mei.’ 90  
 Dixit, et ingestis comitum super obruit armis.  
 Haec, virgo, officiis dos erat apta tuis.  
 A duce Tarpeia mons est cognomen adeptus :  
 O vigil, iniuste praemia sortis habes.

## VI.

Saera facit vates : sint ora faventia sacris,  
 Et cadat ante meos icta iuvenca focos.  
 Cera Philetæis certet Romana corymbis,  
 Et Cyrenaeas urna ministret aquas.  
 Costum molle date et blandi mihi turis honores, 5  
 Terque focum circa laneus orbis eat.  
 Spargite me lymphis, carmenque recentibus aris  
 Tibia Mygdoniis libet eburna cadis.  
 Ite procul fraudes, alio sint aere noxae :  
 Pura novum vati laurea mollit iter. 10

80.] The *tuba* was a straight trumpet used for signals.

91.] The story given by Livy, i. 11, is a little different.

94. *vigil*] ‘Tarpeia,’ who betrayed ‘the trust of the gate,’ *fidem portae*, 87. ‘You are unjustly rewarded for your unhappy death.’

VI.—1.] Cf. Hor. Od. iii. 1. 2.

3, 4.] Cf. *supr.* iv. 1.

6.] Virg. Eccl. viii. 64, ‘Effer aquam et molli cinge haec altaria

vittâ.’

7.] *recentibus* = ‘vivo caespite factis.’

8. *Mygdoniis* — *cadis*] ‘From Phrygian stores,’ like wine. Pind. Nem. iii. 76. Herzberg.

9. *alio*—*aere*] ‘In another clime.’ So children say, ‘Rain, rain, go to Spain.’

10. *Pura*] ‘Unsullied’ by defeat. Allusion to the uniformly victorious progress of Augustus, which makes his eulogy an easier task.

Musa, Palatini referemus Apollinis aedem :  
 Res est, Calliope, digna favore tuo.  
 Caesaris in nomen ducuntur carmina : Caesar  
 Dum canitur, quaeso, Iuppiter ipse vaces.  
 Est Phoebi fugiens Athamana ad litora portus, 15  
 Qua sinus Ioniae murmura condit aquae,  
 Actia Iuleae pelagus monumenta carinae,  
 Nautarum votis non operosa via.  
 Huc mundi coiere manus : stetit aequore moles  
 Pineae, nec remis aequa favebat avis. 20  
 Altera classis erat Teucro damnata Quirino,  
 Pilaque feminea turpiter acta manu :  
 Hinc Augusta ratis plenis Iovis omine velis  
 Signaque iam patriae vincere docta suae.  
 Tandem acies geminos Nereus lunarat in arcus, 25  
 Armorum radiis picta tremebat aqua,  
 Cum Phoebus linquens stantem se vindice Delon  
 (Nam tulit iratos mobilis una Notos)  
 Astitit Augusti puppim super, et nova flamma  
 Luxit in obliquam ter sinuata facem. 30  
 Non ille attulerat crines in colla solutos  
 Aut testudineae carmen inerme lyrae,  
 Sed quali aspexit Pelopeum Agamemnona vultu,  
 Egessitque avidis Dorica castra rogis,

11. *aedem*] Built in honour of the victory at Actium. The *Ludi Actiaci* were also instituted in honour of the same event.

12.] *Calliope* was properly the *Epic Muse*.

13. *ducuntur*] Metaphor from spinning.

14. *vaces*] 'Keep yourself free from other engagements, and attend to my poem.'

15. *fugiens*] 'Retiring.' — *Phoebi*. Apollo Actius had a temple on the promontory. The *Athamanes* were a people of Epirus.

16. *condit*] 'Entombs,' and thus 'quiets' the 'roar' of the sea.

17. *pelagus*] 'An expanse,' the gulf being a very large one. — *Iuleae*. The Julian gens claimed descent from *Iulus*, or *Ascanius*, son of

*Aeneas*.

19.] The huge ships of Antony stood high (*stetit*) in the water.

20. *aequa*] 'Impartial.' The battle was not fought *aequo Marte*.

21. *damnata*] 'Devoted to.' Cf. Hor. Od. iii. 3. 22, 'mihi castaeque damnatum Minervae.'

22.] Alludes to Cleopatra commanding part of Antony's fleet.

23. *Hinc*] 'On our side.'

24. *patriae-suae*] 'For their country' = 'in their country's cause.' Augustus had already had several successes.

27. *se vindice*] 'Under his protection.' So *te vindice*, *infr.* 41.

29, 30.] Possibly St. Elmo's fire had appeared on board the ship of Augustus. Cf. on i. 17, 18.

34.] 'And emptied the Grecian

Aut qualis flexos solvit Pythona per orbes	35
Serpentem, inbelles quem timuere lyrae.	
Mox ait 'o longa mundi servator ab Alba,	
Auguste, Hectoreis cognite maior avis,	
Vince mari: iam terra tua est: tibi militat arcus,	
Et favet ex humeris hoc onus omne meis.	40
Solve metu patriam, quae nunc te vindice freta	
Inposuit prorae publica vota tuae.	
Quam nisi defendes, murorum Romulus augur	
Ire Palatinas non bene vidit aves.	
Et nimium remis audent proh turpe Latinis	45
Principe te fluctus regia vela pati.	
Nec te, quod classis centenis remiget alis,	
Terreat: invito labitur illa mari:	
Quodque vehunt prorae Centaurica saxa minantis,	
Tigna cava et pictos experiere metus.	50
Frangit et attollit vires in milite causa;	
Quae nisi iusta subest, excutit arma pudor.	
Tempus adest, committe rates: ego temporis auctor	
Ducam laurigera Iulia rostra manu.'	
Dixerat, et pharetrae pondus consumit in arcus:	55
Proxima post arcus Caesaris hasta fuit.	
Vincit Roma fide Phoebi: dat femina poenas:	
Sceptra per Ionias fracta vehuntur aquas.	
At pater Idalio miratur Caesar ab astro:	
'Sum deus, et nostri sanguinis ista fides.'	60

camp for the greedy pyrae.' Alluding to the plague described Hom. II. i.

35. *per flexos orbes*] 'Throughout his winding coils.'

39.] Cf. *supr.* 24.

40. *onus*] The arrows in his quiver.

45.] The difficulty here is caused by the word *audent* appearing in the hexameter, instead of doing so in its proper place in the pentameter. 'And—a thing, alas! very disgraceful to the Latin oars—with thee the first man at Rome, the waves have the audacity to endure the sails of a queen.' Augustus was *Princeps Senatus* in Republican

Rome, and now a royal fleet was keeping the sea against him.

49. *minantis*] Figures threatening to throw stones as large as those thrown by the Centaurs in their contest with the Lapithae.

54.] *laurigera* = 'triumphant.'

57. *fide Phoebi*] 'Through the fidelity with which Phoebus kept his promise.'—*femina*, Cleopatra.

58. *fracta*] A predicate, not an epithet, of *sceptra*.

59. *Idali—astro*] So called on account of Caesar's descent from Venus, who was worshipped at Idalium in Cyprus.

60. *fides*] πίστις, 'a proof of Augustus's relationship to me.'

Prosequitur cantu Triton, omnesque marinae  
 Plauserunt circa libera signa deae.  
 Illa petit Nilum, cymba male nacta fugaci  
 Hoc unum, iusso non moritura die.  
 Di melius! quantus mulier foret una triumphus, 65  
 Ductus erat per quas ante Iugurtha vias!  
 Actius hinc traxit Phoebus monimenta, quod eius  
 Una decem vicit missa sagitta rates.  
 Bella satis cecini: citharam iam poscit Apollo  
 Victor et ad placidos exuit arma choros. 70  
 Candida nunc molli subeant convivia luco,  
 Blanditiaeque fluant per mea colla rosae,  
 Vinaque fundantur praelis elisa Falernis,  
 Terque lavet nostras spica Cilissa comas.  
 Ingenium potis irritet Musa poetis: 75  
 Bacche, soles Phoebo fertilis esse tuo.  
 Ille paludosos memoret servire Sicambros,  
 Cepheam hic Meroen fuscaque regna canat,  
 Hic referat sero confessum foedere Parthum:  
 Reddat signa Remi, mox dabit ipse sua: 80  
 Sive aliquid pharetris Augustus parcet Eois,  
 Differat in pueros ista tropaea suos.  
 Gaude, Crasse, nigras si quid sapis inter harenas:  
 Ire per Euphraten ad tua busta licet.  
 Sic noctem patera, sic ducam carmine, donec 85  
 Iniciat radios in mea vina dies.

62. *li'era signa*] The republican standards, as opposed to 'regia signa.' Cf. 45, 46.

63.] I have adopted Paley's beautiful emendation of *nacta* for *nixa*.

64.] For the cruel custom of murdering captives as the triumphal procession ascended the Capitoline hill, see Cic. in Verr. v. 30; Liv. xxvi. 18. Vercingetorix was thus murdered even by Julius Caesar.

65.] This is ironical. 'The gods arranged it better. A poor triumph would one woman have been in the streets through which Jugurtha had formerly been led.'

67. *monimenta*] The temple on the Palatine hill at Rome.

74. *spica Cilissa*] 'Saffron.'

76. *fertilis*] 'Productive for your beloved brother Phoebus.'

77. *Sicambros*] From the river Sieg, near Bonn, on the Rhine.

78.] Cepheus, father of Andromeda, was a mythical king of Ethiopia.

79. *confessum*] 'Has acknowledged himself conquered.' Cf. Caes. B. C. i. 84, 'Itaque se victos confiteri.'

83. *nigras—harenas*] The black alluvial soil of the district watered by the Euphrates.

84. *busta*] Properly the places where bodies were burnt, not buried.

## IX.

Amphitryoniades qua tempestate iuvencos  
 Egerat a stabulis, o Erythea, tuis,  
 Venit ad invictos, pecorosa Palatia, montes,  
 Et statuit fessos fessus et ipse boves,  
 Qua Velabra suo stagnabant flumine, quaque 5  
 Nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas.  
 Sed non infido manserunt hospite Caco  
 Incolumes: furto polluit ille Iovem.  
 Incola Cacus erat, metuendo raptor ab antro,  
 Per tria partitos qui dabat ora focos. 10  
 Hic, ne certa forent manifestae signa rapinae,  
 Aversos cauda traxit in antra boves,  
 Nec sine teste deo: furem sonuere iuveni,  
 Furis et inplacidas diruit ira fores.  
 Maenaliō iacuit pulsus tria tempora ramo 15  
 Cacus, et Alcides sic ait: 'ite boves,  
 Herculis ite boves, nostrae labor ultime clavae,  
 Bis mihi quaesitae, bis mea praeda, boves,  
 Arvaeque mugitu sancite boaria longo:  
 Nobile erit Romae pascua vestra forum.' 20  
 Dixerat, et sicco torret sitis ora palato,  
 Terraque non ullas feta ministrat aquas.  
 Sed procul inclusas audit ridere puellas.  
 Lucus ab umbroso fecerat orbe nemus,

IX.—'This poem contains the legend of the foundation and dedication by Hercules of the Ara Maxima (Livy i. 7), which women were forbidden to approach, and is evidently one of those composed for the work on the Roman Fasti already mentioned. Incidentally other stories are introduced, as the origin of the Velabrum, the Forum Boarium, and the Sabine title of Hercules.' Paley. According to Pausanias, the mission of Hercules was to obtain an improved breed of cattle for Eurystheus.

2. *Erythea*] The island on which Cadiz stands. The oxen belonged to Geryones.

3. *invictos*] Lachmann's conjecture *eductos*, = 'editos,' 'lofty,' is admitted by Herzberg and Paley, comparing Lucan. ii. 428, 'Longior *educto* quā surgit in aëra dorso.'

8.] *Iovem* hospitalem, Δία ἑννιον.

13. *deo*] Iove hospitali.

15.] Hercules cut his club in the neighbourhood of Nemea.

18. *quaesitae*] Note the change of gender from *aversos* in 12.

20. *pascua*] Elsewhere always neut. pl. in classical Latin. Tertulian has it fem. sing.

24. *ab*] Paley adopts Heinsius's conjecture *ubi*.

- Femineae loca clausa deae fontesque piandos, 25  
 Inpune et nullis sacra relecta viris.  
 Devia puniceae velabant limina vittae,  
 Putris odorato luxerat igne casa,  
 Populus et longis ornabat frondibus aedem,  
 Multaque cantantes umbra tegebat aves. 30  
 Huc ruit in siccam congesto pulvere barbam  
 Et iacit ante fores verba minora deo :  
 'Vos precor, o luci sacro quae luditis antro,  
 Pandite defessis hospita fana viris.  
 Fontis egens erro circaque sonantia lymphis, 35  
 Et cava suscepto flumine palma sat est.  
 Audistisne aliquem, tergo qui sustulit orbem ?  
 Ille ego sum : Alciden terra recepta vocat.  
 Quis facta Herculeae non audit fortia clavae  
 Et numquam ad natas irrita tela feras, 40  
 Atque uni Stygias homini luxisse tenebras ?  
 [Accipite : haec fesso vix mihi terra patet.]  
 Quid, si Iunoni sacrum faceretis amarae ?  
 Non clausisset aquas ipsa noverca suas.  
 Sin aliquam vultusque meus saetaeque leonis 45  
 Terrent et Libyco sole perusta coma,  
 Idem ego Sidonia feci servilia palla  
 Officia et Lydo pensa diurna colo,  
 Mollis et hirsutum cepit mihi fascia pectus,  
 Et manibus duris apta puella fui.' 50  
 Talibus Alcides, at talibus alma sacerdos,  
 Puniceo canas stamine vincta comas :

25. *deae*] Commonly called the *Bona dea*, whose ceremonies were invaded by Clodius in disguise, when celebrated by Pompeia, Caesar's wife. — *piandos*, suitable for use in sacrifices or purificatory rites. Herzberg compares i. l. 20, 'Et labor in magnis sacra piare focis.'

28. *casa*] Cf. v. l. 6.—*Putris*, 'crumbling' through age. Kuinoel compares Hor. Ep. i. 10. 49, 'fanum magne Vacunae.'

33.] *antro* = 'recessu.'

35. *sonantia*] Sc. 'loca.'

37.] Hercules did this, while Atlas

went to fetch the golden apples.

38. *recepta*] Forcellini says = 'a monstribus liberata,' 'rescued.' Perhaps, however, it merely means, 'taken on the shoulders.'

47.] When sold as a slave to Omphale, on account of the murder of Iphitus.

49. *fascia*] 'Stays.'

50. *apta*] 'Handy.' Paley.

51. *alma*] 'Venerable,' a secondary sense of the word.

52. *stamine*] 'The *vitta*, which confined the woollen *infula* to the brows.' Paley.

- 'Parce oculis, hospes, lucoque abscede verendo :  
 Cede agedum et tuta limina linque fuga.  
 Interdicta viris metuenda lege piatur, 55  
 Quae se submota vindicat ara casa.  
 Magno Tiresias aspexit Pallada vates,  
 Fortia dum posita Gorgone membra lavat.  
 Di tibi dent alios fontes : haec lympa puellis  
 Avia secreti limitis una fluit.' 60  
 Sic anus : ille humeris postes concussit opacos,  
 Nec tulit iratam ianua clausa sitim.  
 At postquam exhausto iam flumine vicerat aestum,  
 Ponit vix siccis tristia iura labris.  
 'Angulus hic mundi nunc me mea fata trahentem 65  
 Accipit : haec fesso vix mihi terra patet.  
 Maxima quae gregibus devota est ara repertis,  
 Ara per has,' inquit, 'maxima facta manus,  
 Haec nullis umquam pateat veneranda puellis,  
 Herculis eximii ne sit inulta sitis.' 70  
 Sancte pater salve, cui iam favet aspera Iuno :  
 Sancte, velis libro dexter inesse meo.  
 Hunc, quoniam manibus purgatum sanxerat orbem,  
 Sic Sanctum Tatiae composuere Cures.

## X.

Nunc Iovis incipiam causas aperire Feretri  
 Armaque de ducibus trina recepta tribus.  
 Magnum iter ascendo, sed dat mihi gloria vires :  
 Non iuvat e facili lecta corona iugo.

53. *Parce oculis*] 'Forbear your eyes.' Tib. i. 2. 33, 'Parcite luminibus.'

55. *piatur*] 'Is consecrated.' Cf. i. 1. 20, quoted on 25 *supr.*

56. *vindicat*] 'Protects.'

58.] Medusa's head was sometimes represented on the *aegis*, or chest-covering, sometimes on the shield of Pallas.

60. *secreti limitis*] 'Of secluded course.'

64.] 'He imposes severe laws with lips scarcely dry.'

67. *gregibus repertis*] Abl. of

cause.

68. *maxima facta*] 'A parvâ.' Herzberg.

71.] The Sabine name for Hercules was more usually written *Sancus*, or *Sangus*, than *Sanctus*. Propertius appears to derive it from *sancio*.

74. *composuere*] 'Placed in a temple, under the name of *Sanctus*.'

X.—1. *causas*] Alluding to the *αἰτία* of Callimachus. So *Ov. Fast.* i. 1.

- Inbuis exemplum primae tu, Romule, palmae 5  
 Huius, et exuvio plenus ab hoste redis,  
 Tempore quo portas Caeninum Acrona petentem  
 Victor in eversum cuspidē fundis equum.  
 Acron Herculeus Caenina ductor ab arce,  
 Roma, tuis quondam finibus horror erat. 10  
 Hic spolia ex humeris ausus sperare Quirini  
 Ipse dedit, sed non sanguine sicca suo.  
 Hunc videt ante cavas librantem spicula turres  
 Romulus et votis occupat ante ratis :  
 ‘Iuppiter, haec hodie tibi victima corruiet Acron.’ 15  
 Voverat, et spoliū corruiet ille Iovi.  
 Urbis virtutisque parens sic vincere suevit,  
 Qui tulit aprico frigida castra Lare.  
 Idem eques et frenis, idem fuit aptus aratris,  
 Et galea hirsutis compta lupina iubis, 20  
 Picta neque inducto fulgebat parma pyropo :  
 Praebebant caesi baltea lenta boves.  
 Nec dum ultra Tiberim belli sonus, ultima praeda  
 Nomentum et captae iugera terna Corae.  
 Cossus at insequitur Veientis caede Tolumni, 25  
 Vincere cum Veios posse laboris erat.  
 O Veii veteres, et vos tum regna fuistis,  
 Et vestro posita est aurea sella foro :  
 Nunc intra muros pastoris buccina lenti  
 Cantat, et in vestris ossibus arva metunt. 30  
 Forte super portae dux Veius astitit arcem  
 Colloquiumque sua fretus ab urbe dedit :  
 Dumque aries murum cornu pulsabat ahenō,  
 Vineā qua ductum longa tegebat opus,

5. *Inbuis exemplum*] ‘Thou teachest the precedent.’

14. *occupat*] *καταλαμβάνει*. Romulus conquered Acron first by his prayers, and then by his weapons.

18. *aprico—Lare*] ‘In a habitation exposed to the sun,’ i. e. bivouacking in the open air, instead of using a tent, as luxurious warriors did afterwards.

20.] Supply *fuit*. ‘And his hel-

met was a dressed wolfskin with shaggy mane.’

21.] ‘Nor did his buckler glitter inlaid with plates of ormolu.’

23.] Ser. Cornelius Cossus. Liv. iv. 18, 19.

25.] Veii was the first considerable conquest of the Romans on the north side of the Tiber.

31. *arcem*] ‘Height.’

32. *fretus*] ‘Fearlessly.’



- Cossus ait 'forti melius concurrere campo.' 35  
 Nec mora fit, plano sistit uterque gradum.  
 Di Latias iuvare manus, desecta Tolumni  
 Cervix Romanos sanguine lavit equos.  
 Claudius a Rheno traiectos arcuit hostes,  
 Belgica cum vasti parma relata ducis 40  
 Virдумari. Genus hic Rheno iactabat ab ipso,  
 Nobilis erectis fundere gesa rotis.  
 Illi virgatis iaculantis ab agmine braccis  
 Torquis ab incisa decidit unca gula.  
 Nunc spolia in templo tria condita: causa Feretri, 45  
 Omine quod certo dux ferit ense ducem;  
 Seu quia victa suis humeris haec arma ferebant,  
 Hinc Feretri dicta est ara superba Iovis.

## XI.

- Desine, Paulte, meum lacrimis urgere sepulcrum :  
 Panditur ad nullas ianua nigra preces.  
 Cum semel infernas intrarunt funera leges,  
 Non exorato stant adamante viae.  
 Te licet orantem fuscae deus audiat aulae : 5  
 Nempe tuas lacrimas litora surda bibent.  
 Vota movent superos : ubi portitor aera recepit,  
 Obserat herbosos lurida porta rogos.

35. *forti* 'In the valiant plain,' as opposed to the position of Tolumnius, who was 'fretus timidâ arce.'

39.] M. Claudius Marcellus slew Britomart, leader of the Insubres, near Milan, B.C. 222.

42. *erectis—rotis* 'From upright chariot.' Cf. Soph. El. 741, 742.

43.] *Illi*, i. e. *Claudio* opposed to *hic* in 41.—*virgatae braccæ* are 'plaid trousers.' The *torquis* was made of twisted gold wire, and fastened with a hook and eye. What *ab agmine* means I have not the slightest idea, and think the words must be corrupt.

48.] The word 'Feretrius' is derived from the *φέρητρον*, or stand, on which the armour of the slain

chief was carried.

XI.—1.] Cornelia, wife of L. Aemilius Paulus, was daughter of Scribonia, the wife of Augustus, by her first husband, P. Cornelius Scipio. Scribonia was divorced by Augustus before his marriage with Livia, he being, according to his own account, 'pertaesus morum perversitatem eius,' Suet. Aug. 62.

3. *leges*] This expression may be illustrated from the privileges of freedom from arrest enjoyed by a certain district round the King's Bench prison, called the *rules* of the King's Bench.

5. *licet*] Used apparently as in iii. 32. 72, where see note.

6. *Nempe*] 'The fact is.'

- Sic maestae cecinere tubae, cum subdita nostrum  
 Detraheret lecto fax inimica caput. 10  
 Quid mihi coniugium Paulli, quid currus avorum  
 Profuit aut famae pignora tanta meae?  
 Num minus inmites habui Cornelia Parcas?  
 En sum, quod digitis quinque levatur, onus.  
 Damnatae noctes et vos vada lenta paludes, 15  
 Et quaecumque meos implicat unda pedes,  
 Immatura licet, tamen huc non noxia veni:  
 Det pater hic umbrae mollia iura meae.  
 Aut si quis posita iudex sedet Aeacus urna,  
 In mea sortita vindicet ossa pila: 20  
 Adsideant fratres, iuxta Minoida sellam  
 Eumenidum intento turba severa foro:  
 Sisyphe, mole vaces, taceant Ixionis orbes,  
 Fallax Tantaleo corripere liquor,  
 Cerberus et nullas hodie petat improbus umbras, 25  
 Et iaceat tacita lapsa catena sera.  
 Ipsa loquar pro me: si fallo, poena sororum  
 Infelix humeros urgeat urna meos.  
 Si cui fama fuit per avita tropaea decori,  
 Afra Numantinos regna loquuntur avos, 30  
 Altera maternos exaequat turba Libones,

10. *lecto*] The couch on the funeral pile.

11. *currus*] The triumphal chariot, Juv. viii. 3.

15. *Damnatae noctes*] 'Abhorred darkness (*κατάμυμποι*). Cf. Cic. in Pis. 40, 'Quis te miserior? quis te damnatior?' Lucan. vii. 409, 'Et damnata diu Romanis Allia fastis.' Or, perhaps, 'doomed darkness,' cf. iii. 23. 15.

18.] *hic* = 'here,' and carries on the idea of *huc* in the preceding line. — *pater*, Pluto.

20. *sortita—pila*] 'With a jury (lit. voting-ballot) selected by lot.' — *vindicet in* = 'inflict punishment upon.' — *ossa*, 'shade,' as *infr.* 102. Paley remarks on the frequent confusion between the shade ('umbra') and the remains ('ossa').

21. *fratres*] Minos and Rhada-

manthus. In the next line supply *sit* or *stet* from *adsideant*. The Furies appear as police in the court.

24. *Tantaleo*] Gen. of *Ταντάλευς*. The grammarians say that *Androgeo*, not *Androgei*, is the right reading in Virg. Aen. vi. 20.

25. *petat*] 'Attack,' or 'bite.'

27.] The image in the poet's mind is this. Cornelia in the lower world is supposed to see her friends lamenting at her tomb, and at the end of her defence before her judges calls them as witnesses to her character (99). — *sorum*, the Danaïdes.

29.] Allusion to the two Africanis, who were victorious in both Africa and Spain, although only the younger was surnamed *Numantinus*.

31.] *Libo* was a cognomen in the Scribonian gens. — *exaequat*, if not

Et domus est titulis utraque fulta suis. Mox, ubi iam facibus cessit praetexta maritis, Vinxit et acceptas altera vitta comas, Iungor, Paulle, tuo, sic discessura, cubili :	35
In lapide hoc uni nupta fuisse legar. Testor maiorum cineres tibi, Roma, verendos, Sub quorum titulis, Africa, tonsa iaces, Et Persen proavi simulantem pectus Achillis Quique tuas proavus fregit, Achille, domos,	40
Me neque censurae legem moluisse nec ulla Labe mea vestros erubuisse focos. Non fuit exuviis tantis Cornelia damnum : Quin erat et magnae pars imitanda domus. Nec mea mutata est aetas, sine crimine tota est :	45
Viximus insignes inter utramque facem. Mi natura dedit leges a sanguine ductas, Ne possem melior iudicis esse metu. Quaelibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas :	50
Turpior assensu non erit ulla meo, Vel tu, quae tardam movisti fune Cybeben, Claudia, turritae rara ministra deae, Vel cui, commissos cum Vesta reposceret ignes, Exhibuit vivos carbasus alba focos. Nec te, dulce caput, mater Scribonia, laesi :	55

corrupt, means 'brings as an equivalent' to the glories of the Cornelian gens.

34. *acceptas*] Cf. v. 9. 49 : = 'acceptit et vinxit.'

35. *sic*] 'Thus prematurely.' Cf. 17 and 56.

36. *hoc*] Pointing to the monument above ground, which is supposed visible to the shades below.

38.] 'Under the inscriptions on whose *coins* thou, Africa, art represented lying with thy hair cut off, in token of mourning.

39.] There is no difficulty here, if we bear in mind that *Achille* is voc. like *Pericle*, *Sophocle*. L. Aemilius Paulus, the father of the younger Africanus, subdued Macedonia, B.C. 168. The order of the words is, 'Et

[*testor*] *proavum*, qui fregit Persen et tuas domos, Achille.'

43. *exuviis tantis*] 'A discredit to the winners of such spoils.'

44. *pars imitanda*] 'A model portion of the illustrious family.'

45. *aetas*] 'My manner of life when grown up.'

46. *inter utramque facem*] 'From the torch of Hymen to that of death.'

49.] 'Let any jury give the severest verdict about me.'

51.] Cf. *Ov. Fast.* iv. 300 sqq. *Liv. xxix.* 14.

52. *turritae*] 'Tower-crowned.'

53.] Aemilia lighted her robe from the apparently extinguished ashes of the sacred fire, which she was accused of allowing to go out.

In me mutatum quid nisi fata velis?  
 Maternis laudor lacrimis urbisque querellis,  
 Defensa et gemitu Caesaris ossa mea.  
 Ille sua nata dignam vixisse sororem  
 Increpat, et lacrimas vidimus ire deo. 60  
 Et tamen emerui generosos vestis honores.  
 Nec mea de sterili facta rapina domo.  
 Tu, Lepide, et tu, Paulle, meum post fata levamen,  
 Condita sunt vestro lumina nostra sinu.  
 Vidimus et fratrem sellam geminasse curulem, 65  
 Consule quo facto tempore rapta soror.  
 Filia, tu specimen censurae nata paternae,  
 Fac teneas unum nos imitata virum.  
 Et serie fulcite genus: mihi cymba volenti  
 Solvitur aucturis tot mea fata meis. 70  
 Haec est feminei merces extrema triumpho,  
 Laudat ubi meritum libera fama rogam.  
 Nunc tibi commendo communia pignora natos:  
 Haec cura et cineri spirat inusta meo.  
 Fungere maternis vicibus, pater: illa meorum 75  
 Omnis erit collo turba ferenda tuo.  
 Oscula cum dederis tua flentibus, adice matris:  
 Tota domus coepit nunc onus esse tuum.  
 Et si quid doliturus eris, sine testibus illis:

56.] The inscription on a beloved wife's tomb used to be, 'De quâ vir nil doluit nisi mortem.' Herzberg.

59.] Cornelia was half-sister to the notorious Julia.—*virisse*, 'has ceased to live.' So Virg. Aen. ii. 325, 'Fui-mus Troës, fuit Ilium et ingens gloria Teucrorum.'

60. *Increpat*] 'Complains.'—*deo*, cf. iv. 3. 1.

61.] The *ius trium liberorum* appears to have conferred the privilege of a distinctive dress.

62.] Supply *est*.

65.] P. Cornelius Scipio, Cornelia's brother, had been aedile and praetor during her lifetime, and was consul in B.C. 16, when she seems to have died.

66.] 'And after he had been made consul, his sister was carried off at a fitting time,' when no more honours remained for her family to attain.

67.] Probably this daughter was born during the censorship of Paulus, B.C. 22.

70.] *Meis* is Lachmann's conjecture for *malis* of the MSS. The sense seems to be, 'I depart willingly, now that so many of my family are ready to celebrate my memory.'

72. *emeritum—rogum*] 'The funeral pile that has done its duty,' a far-fetched expression for a person who is dead and buried.

79.] Supply *fac doleas*.

- Cum venient, siccis oscula falle genis. 80  
 Sat tibi sint noctes, quas de me, Paulle, fatiges,  
 Somniaque in faciem credita saepe meam :  
 Atque ubi secreto nostra ad simulacra loqueris,  
 Ut responsurae singula verba iace.  
 Seu tamen adversum mutarit ianua lectum, 85  
 Sederit et nostro cauta noverca toro,  
 Coniugium, pueri, laudate et ferte paternum :  
 Capta dabit vestris moribus illa manus.  
 Nec matrem laudate nimis : collata priori  
 Vertet in offensas libera verba suas. 90  
 Seu memor ille mea contentus manserit umbra  
 Et tanti cineres duxerit esse meos,  
 Discite venturam iam nunc sentire senectam,  
 Caelibis ad curas nec vacet ulla via.  
 Quod mihi detractum est, vestros accedat ad annos : 95  
 Prole mea Paullum sic iuvet esse senem.  
 Et bene habet : numquam mater lugubria sumpsit :  
 Venit in exequias tota caterva meas.  
 Causa perorata est. Flentes me surgite, testes,  
 Dum pretium vitae grata rependit humus. 100  
 Moribus et caelum patuit : sim digna merendo,  
 Cuius honoratis ossa vehantur equis.

80. *oscula falle*] 'Cheat their tomb.  
 kisses,' i. e. deceive their affectionate  
 solicitude with dry cheeks, as if you  
 had not been weeping.

85.] *Seu tamen = et tamen si*,  
 'moreover if.'—*adversum = genia-*  
*lem*, because it was in the atrium  
 opposite to the entrance.—*mutarit*,  
 has had a different genial couch  
 placed opposite to it.

86. *cauti*] 'Suspicious.' Paley.

97. *bene habet*] καλῶς ἔχει.

99.] She proceeds to call her  
 friends on earth as witnesses to her  
 character by their sorrow at her

100. *humus*] 'The lower world,'  
 'die Unterwelt.'

101.] Cf. Hor. Od. iii. 2. 21,  
 'Virtus, recludens immeritis mori  
 Caelum, negatâ tentat iter viâ.'—  
*sim digna*, &c. 'May I be deemed  
 worthy, on account of my deserts, of  
 my shade being carried in a chariot  
 drawn by triumphal steeds.' It is  
 not clear whether the end of the  
 journey is to be *caelum*, as perhaps  
 implied in the beginning of the  
 couplet, or *Elysium*.

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